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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL ITEMS.

PRINCE ARTHUR is off buffalo shooting.

JUDICIAL book-keeping—charging a jury.

MARCH heirs—babies born that month.—*Ex.*

PARISIANS find Doche too old—not too good.

HAIR brushing by steam has reached Mobile.

A WOMAN in New York is dying of a cat bite.

BOOTH'S Macbeth surprised even his admirers.

NILLSON and Pere Hyacinthe are starring in Paris.

RHODE ISLAND has abolished imprisonment for debt.

SOUTH CAROLINA farmers are busy planting corn.

A FEMALE swimmer is giving exhibitions in Brooklym.

CHICAGO takes on airs because 7,000 of its citizens eat opium.

IOWA school-ma'ams are expelled for kissing the big boys.

PARIS belles wear strings of silver ones around their necks.

A VERMONTER boasts of killing forty-three foxes the past winter.

BAILEY'S congratulatory letter to his successor was a Pleasant on.

THIRTY Council Bluffs young ladies want to run with the machine.

AN Indiana Æneas is mourning his father, whom he shot the other day.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE is going to spend a month in Savannah for his health.

PARIS is fired of "Robert le Diable." It has enough devilitry without that.

ALLUDING to a man's poverty cost a Philadelphian his life the other night.

A MARYLAND amendment has distinguished himself in the Dick Turpin line.

AN obstreperous ghost is rendering a Maine lumberman's camp uninhabitable.

A CANADIAN paper "regrets" Captain Eyre's "error" in drowning the Oneida's men.

MEXICANS in Texas brain each other at fandangoes without eliciting much comment.

LONDON is getting ready for an epidemic of burlesques. Seven new ones are preparing.

A POOR RACE in a Georgian town "sent a ripple athwart the sea of general stagnation."

A SHEFFIELD man has been eating measly pork for thirty years and it agrees with him.

A CHICAGO inebriate has been fined for kicking a wooden Indian in front of a cigar shop.

A GHOST in Missouri wears a blue overcoat to keep the wind from blowing though him.

CHARLES DICKENS, JR., has distinguished himself as an amateur actor at Richmond, Eng.

A HARTFORD boy reproving another for chewing tobacco, got his eye knocked out with a bottle.

NEW YORK east siders are begging to be preserved from a new preserved wooden pavement.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA has been reading a poem at Cork written by her husband from his cell.

A NEGRO in Georgia was broken to pieces as if by a shell, by the caving of a dirt bank upon him.

A MINISTER in Sardinia, Ohio, refused to christen a baby "Vallandigham." A loyal "Sardine," that.

A VERMONT town has shipped two million feet of lumber and half a million shingles the past winter.

A PATERNAL school board in Ohio prohibits teachers and pupils from attending public or private parties.

"ENUNCIATION DAY" was what an Eastern paper called Friday. It should not have been thus enounced.

THE late blondes of a New York theatre now appear with hair dyed black and faces bronzed to an olive tinge.

THE Georgia wheat crop is backward, but uniformly good. Ploughing for cotton has been delayed by the rains.

SAN FRANCISCO is excited over a crab brought from Japan, which spreads thirteen feet and weighs forty pounds.

A ST. LOUIS lady impaired her future usefulness by falling down stairs and breaking her back, while drunk last week.

A MAN is on trial at New Orleans for shooting another. They are getting foolishly particular about such trifles in New Orleans.

AN Indianapolis grocer has been married three times and divorced twice with in a year, and now has the same wife he started with.

DONN PIATT thinks trying to convince some Congressmen "is about as entertaining and profitable as calling hogs in a high wind."

THE Prince and Princes of Wales came near being killed lately by a collision of their train with another which ran off the track.

SENORA OVIEDO, the bride of the New York diamond wedding, "once so famous for her beauty, is withered, shrunk and prematurely old."

RIVALRY in the affections of a dark belle inspired the murderous pitcher in a Philadelphia amendment's hand to crush the skull of his competitor.

REUBEN B. RUSSELL, the well known live stock dealer accidentally shot and killed himself while out hunting, near Bellevue, Ohio, on the 30th ult.

THE explosion of her boiler was the immediate cause of the City of Boston's loss, as detailed by a New York spiritualist in a very circumstantial vision.

THE St. Louis policemen going on beat at night are served with strychnined beef sandwiches for poisoning dogs. A green man ate his the other night.

THE Liverpool races this year caused two deaths—a gentleman jockey who was thrown and killed, and a betting man who atoned his losses by shooting himself.

A COCKNEY survivor of the Golden City shipwreck sues the company for $10,000 damages for mental anguish, bodily pain and all that sort of thing you know, you know.

A SAN FRANCISCO dinner party was broken up by some Gay Fawkes exploding ten pounds of powder under the floor. No one was hurt, but they all lost their appetites.

A VERMONT school committee man has entered on the records his opinion that one institution is "a very good Chool fr small Scholears I think that the chalears hav lear at and i like the Chool veary well."

THE Fifteenth Amendment has so long been regarded as an accomplished fact that its final consummation created no excitement whatever in Congress. The reading of the President's proclamation in the House incited a dozen or two of the members to clap their hands, but even this was over before the Speaker had time to rap them to order, and even it was hardly mentioned or its effects speculated upon.

THE Darien ship canal treaty was laid before the Senate. It is a very long document, and all the essential points have recently been given in letters from Panama. It is not likely that there will be any action on it at present. Ratification may take place at any time within eighteen months. The President says the San Domingo and Darien treaties are parts of one policy, and we cannot get the full benefit of the ship canal unless we take San Domingo.

EVIDENCE has been before the House committee showing that the territory of New Mexico has at the present time a population of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand people, twenty thousand of them being voters, and that here is no good reason why the territory should not be admitted as a State. A majority of the members of the Committee on Territories seem to favor the passage of an enabling act, so that the constitution already framed by the territorial legislature may be submitted to the people for ratification.

A DEMOCRATIC special says; There was quite a gathering in the anteroom of the White Hose, when the message and proclamation were signed, half the number, however, being newspapermen. An *attache* of a Weshington newspaper begged the President for the pen with which the documents were signed, and it was handed him. A venerable old gentleman who was in the crowd cried out when the announcement was made that the negroes could now vote everywhere. "Well, gentlemen, you'll all be d—d sorry for this." The speaker was Mr. Dent, Sen., the father-in-law of the President.

THE Hon. John Caldwell, of Ohio, ex-Minister of the United States to Bolivia, and in Commission of Bolivia to the United States arrived at Washington. There seems to be some doubt if he will be received by our Government. It is said that a case of precisely similar character recently occurred, and that when the Minister applied for recognition, he was informed by Secretary Fish that the United States Government could not receive one of its own citizens as a minister from foreign government. Mr. Fish informed the Minister that the case of Burlingame, from which the latter cited, was not analagous, as Burlingame was a special envoy to all the treaty-making powers, and not subject to recognition by the United States.

THE capital paid up of Ohio Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies is $4,887,782; capital unpaid $2,565,033; aggregate capital $7,452,816; aggregate assets, including stock notes, January 1, 1870, $9,322,543; aggregate assets, exclusive of stock notes, $6,774,509; aggregate liabilities, including reinsurance, January 1, 1870, $1,282,916; cash income from fire premiums during year $2,077,434; cash income from inland, &c., premiums $476,487; aggregate receipts during 1869, $2,553,922; same during previous year $,484,788; aggregate cash income from all sources for past year $2,763,270; same for previous year $3,854,902; paid for losses during year $1,247,559; for previous year $2,123,680; dividend credited on stock notes during year $88,710; cash dividends paid $246,313; aggregate cash expenditures $2,858,699; net amount of fire risks written during the year $160,037,986; net amount on inland risks $33,473,539; aggregate risks during the year $193,511,526; amount of risks January 1, 1870, $156,819,812.

The cash incomes of the Ohio Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, during the past year, from premiums amounted to $356,724; notes taken for premiums liable to assessment, $1,059,810; losses paid during the year, $186,869; net risks written during the year, $37,438,074; amount of risk Jan. 1, 1870, $114,510,494.

The amount of risks taken in Ohio by companies of other States and foreign insurance companies during the year 1869 is $160,414,055; amount of premiums recived on same, $1,881,363; amount of losses incurred, $790,820; risks written during the previous year, $76,622,000; premium receipts previous year, $1,653,225; losses, $719,135.

The Auditor of State expresses the opinion that the insurance companies of the State are stronger than at any other period.

He recommends that small companies unite or consolidate, as there is less prospect for weak companies now than ever before.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

SEVEN cities in Germany have Lincoln streets.

CAPITAL punishment is about to be abolished in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

THE German Parliament is henceforth to have 406 members, instead of 203, as heretofore.

FOUR men, three of whom were army officers, were killed in Germany during the month of February.

LA MARIANNE, the great secret society in France, is said to number over five hundred thousand members.

THE Gates Ajar has been published at Leipzig in a German translation, but has had only a very limited sale.

ONE hundred and seventeen persons committed suicide in France in January and eighty-four in February.

ROCHEFORT has announced in the papers that he is at work in prison upon a history of the Second Empire.

BARON VON MALTITZ, an eminent German poet, died at Weimer in the first days of March, at the age of seventy-five.

HOFF, the German malt extract man, spends every year for advertising upward of two hundred thousand Prussian thalers.

THE Berlin papers pay for their cable dispatches only seventy five dollars per month. But then the dispatches are meagre.

THE Paris Gaulois pays so well that the stockholders drew on the 10th of March a quarterly dividend of twenty-five per cent.

THE Viceroy of Egypt has invited Louisa Muhlbach to spend six months on the banks of the Nile in order to write a book about the lands of the Pyramids.

THEY say in Florence that King Victor Emmanuel, at the last great royal boar hunt, severely wounded a member of his suite, a young Adjutant by the name of Belle fiore.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent of the Berlin *Post* says that "Lippincott's Magazine" has now nearly as large a circulation as the "Atlantic," and pays the publishers very handsome profits.

LOUISA MUHLBACH is highly incensed at the rapid decline of her popularity as a novelist in the United States. In her *salon* she always speaks of the reading public in America in disparaging terms.

THE Empress Eugenie is constantly a prey to great terror on account of anonymous letters which she receives in regard to a plot said to exist for the purpose of poisoning her son, the Prince Imperial.

RASPAIL, the leader of the French Radicals, whose death was erroneously reported some time ago, is rapidly recovering his health and will resume his seat in the Chamber in the course of a few days.

THE so called Russian American Company demands from the Russian Minister of Finance over three millions roubles for the losses which it claims to have sustained by cession of Alaska to the United States.

THE skeleton of the beheaded murderer Troppman is said to have been sold to the proprietor of a London museum of curiosities by a French resurrectionist, who stole the corpse a few days after the execution had taken place.

PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON, it is said, repeatedly assured his most intimate friends that, in the event of his acquittal, which he never doubted for a moment, he would leave France forever, and reside for the rest of his life in Corsica.

IN order to raise money for Rochefort, his fellow publishers of the *Marseillaise* issued the other day, an extra edition of their paper, which was sold at fifty centimes a copy, and on which they realized a net profit of seven thousand francs.

A CORPORAL, who had murdered a private soldier under his command, was sentenced to death by a court martial, at Nismes, in Southern France, and shot in the presence of a large crowd, twenty-four hours afterward. He himself commanded "Fire!"

THE Empress of the French received a great many disgusting New Yesr's presents. Among them were two miniature *guillotines*, with inscriptions indicating that the senders desired that Eugenia should end her life in the same tragic manner as Marie Antoinette.

PIERRE ARBAN, the Belgian Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal party in that kingdom, is said to be a greater orator than either Thiers or Jules Favre, and, next to John Bright, to be the best speaker in Europe. He is now fifty eight years old, but looks considerably younger.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870. NO. 80.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Reports from Committees—Oil Creek and Pithole Branch Railroad—Warm Words—Divorce Case—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad—City Legislation—Auditor General's Report on Railroads.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 2, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

A large number of reports were received from committees, among them the Senate bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Dauphin, in Commonwealth cases, etc.

Mr. WHEELER reported an act relative to taxing railroads, coal companies, and real and personal property in the county of Mercer, except the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Comrany, for school purposes. Passed.

An act relative to the Beaver and Mercer State Road in Beaver county. Passed.

To incorporate the Evansburg and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Supplement to an act regulating railroad companies, approved February 19, 1849, making it lawful for any two railroads, incorporated under a law of this Commonwealth, to jointly endorse or guarantee the bonds of any other railroad company, etc.

To incorporate the Brush Run, Buffalo Creek and Bethany railroad company. Passed.

To incorporate the Montour railroad company. Passed.

Mr. SMITH reported, with amendment, an act to incorporate the Emporium and State Line railroad company.

On motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG (McKean,) the bill was considered and passed.

Mr. DAILY reported, as originating in Committee, an act giving the voting power in railroad corporations to bondholders.

OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILROAD.

An act authorizing the Oil Creek and Pithole Branch Railroad of the Clarion Land and Improvement Company to issue preferred stock was reported by Mr. JOHNSON, (Crawford) who asked to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. McJUNKIN objected to the passage of the bill, saying it affected the interests of the people of his county very materially. The matter had been called to his attention for the first time. The road was in an insolvent condition, was entirely in Venango county, was in the hands of creditors and a receiver had been appointed to settle its affairs. He hoped the House, in justice to the people he represented, would vote the bill down.

Mr. JOHNSON advocated the bill, saying the road was somewhat involved, and the object of the bill was to relieve the road by authorizing the issue of preferred stock. He believed there was nothing objectionable in the bill.

A debate of considerable warmth ensued, Mr. Johnson saying he was aware that the road was entirely in Venango county, but that a majority of the Commonwealth does does not live there. As the law now stands there was little hope of the creditors getting their pay. By passing this bill and permitting the road to issue preferred stock, both debtor and creditor might be saved. It gave parties the option to receive preferred stock in consideration of the indebtedness of the road. The road was situated in a valuable producing territory of the oil regions, from Pithole to the Allegheny river, a distance of seven miles.

Mr. McJUNKIN thought if the matter was right, as the gentleman from Crawford represented, that the bill should have been introduced before. Why had no person interested in the matter submitted it to him for his consideration? The session was nearly at its close, and it was impossible for him to correspond with the people that he represented. If this bill was passed to day it would interfere very materially with the rights of the people he represented. He opposed the House would vote it down and be done with it.

Mr. JOHNSON (Crawford) asked for the reading of the bill, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. McJUNKIN said that the creditors of the road lived in Venango county, and were really the only interested parties in the matter. The organization was a myth; it might have a legal existence, but the officers of the road were not interested in the matter. He believed the bill had been introduced in a very ungentlemanly manner, and he hoped the House would treat the matter as it deserved, by voting the bill down.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that it was something new to the House that a bill could not be introduced without being addressed in unparliamentary language. The bill was sent to him by one of his constituents. It was at a loss to understand why such language had been used, and why it was permitted. Standing in his place here and representing his constituents, because he presented a bill here, it was, forsooth, ungentlemanly—because certain creditors of that road wanted to have it placed in a situation that it might live, and have some prospect of making payment, it was, therefore, ungentlemanly and improper.

The Speaker regretted that any such language had been used.

Mr. M'JUNKIN asked the pardon of the House, if he had in the excitement of the debate transgressed any rule. It occurred in a moment of excitement, and he thought he had good reasons for that excitement.

Mutual explanations ensued, to the satisfaction of both gentlemen, and it was shown that the whole matter originated in a misunderstanding as to facts connected with the introduction of the bill.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh brewing and malting company. Passed.

Incorporating the Summer Retreat Association of Kittanning. Passed.

DIVORCE BILL.

Mr. STEPHENS reported, as originating in Committee, an act to annul the marriage contract between Adlay Calhoun and Emiline Calhoun.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, gave a history of the marriage of the parties, stating that it took place clandestinely; that the husband was entirely incompetent to support himself and wife, and incapacitated mentally and physically, besides being under age. The case was beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, and he hoped the House would pass the bill. After some discussion the bill was passed by a *viva voce* vote.

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger railway Company was reported by Mr. Mooney, who urged its recommitment to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. HUMPHREYS stated that the bill had passed the Senate, and had come into the House with a large number of other bills. It had been regularly certified to by the Clerk of the Senate—the original bill could not be found, but the one before the House was copied. The bill had been tampered with by some one from the eastern part of the State. It was one that the whole Allegheny delegation was interested in, and desired its passage. He protested against the high-handed vandalism which had been committed of tampering with bills.

Mr. ADAIRE said the original bill was not lost, but was referred to the Committee on Railroads instead of the Committee on Passenger Railways. The members of the Railroad Committee instructed it to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Passenger Railways, and the bill was now in the House.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the committee who had the original bill be discharged, and the bill be reported to the House.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved that the bill now before the House be substituted. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A number of bills were read in place some of which were referred to their appropriate committees, and others were passed. Among the latter were the following.

An act to establish a public ferry over the Youghiogheny river near M'Keesport.

An act supplementary to an act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing school directors of Washington school district, in the city of Pittsburgh, to levy a tax.

REVISED CIVIL CODE.

Mr. CRAIG offered the following:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall have power, either during the session of the Legislature or after its adjournment, to supply by appointment any vacancy occurring in the Committee authorized by the Legislature, for the examination of the Revised Civil Code, and report by Commissioners hereafter appointed by the Governor. Passed.

REPORT ON RAILROADS.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following:

Resolved, That 3,000 copies of the Auditor General's report on railroads be printed for the use of the House to be bound to correspond with the former reports, and said report shall be sent to the members during the recess; the charges on the same shall be paid by the State Treasurer. Passed.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced an act to provide for payment of furnishing the Governor's mansion. Passed.

Adjourned till Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

HOUSE: Cleveland Lake and Niagara River Tunnels—Some Progress with the Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills passed were the following:

Giving consent of Congress to the city of Cleveland for constructing and maintaining a crib on Lake Erie for a tunnel to supply the city with pure water, and continuing to Harriet C. Parker the rights of her deceased husband, W. H Parker, as discoverer of two islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to construct and maintain a tunnel under the Niagara river and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom was also passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

For the redemption in sums of twenty-five dollars of bronze and nickel coins for the collection of debts due the United States from certain Southern railroad corporations.

The Senate joint resolution providing that the law of January 21st, 1870, prohibiting the assignment of retired army officers to duty shall not apply to officers selected for duty at the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, was passed.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

The clause fixing the duty on tea at twenty cents per pound was discussed by Messrs. Wood, Beck, Ingersoll, Allison, Hays, Schenck, Marshall and Clark. Amendments looking to a reduction offered by Messrs. Wood, Ingersoll and Loughridge were rejected and tax remains as reported in the bill, viz: twenty cents.

During the discussion Mr. SCHENCK, in reply to a question, said the Internal Revenue bill he reported reduced the total amount at least $50,000,000. He declined to go into particulars.

Mr. SHELDON (La.) moved to strike out the line taxing coffee four cents per pound, and proposing that be put on the free list.

Discussed by Messrs. Loughridge, Stevenson, Schenck, Kerr, Cox, Dawes and McNeeley, and withdrawn.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to make the tax three cents instead of four. Rejected.

No other amendments were offered, and the tax on coffee remains as provided in the bill, at four cents per pound.

None few other clauses of the bill were read, but no amendments made.

The question of sugar being reached, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FUNERAL OF GEN. THOMAS

To Take Place Friday at Troy—Order From Gen. Sherman.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ECHO, UTAH, April 2.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington.—Mrs. Thomas preferred a quiet funeral, but as you were to be there, desired to leave all the arrangements to you and thinks Friday will be the better day, if it is agreeable to you.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Gen. W. T. Sherman: Your dispatch just received. I regret I cannot yield to the desire of having the burial at West Point. As Troy will be my future home, I feel that Major General Thomas in my family lot at the cemetery there. I will leave to you the arrangements for the military funeral at Troy. On the arrival of the remains there will be deposited temporarily in the receiving vault. Col. Williard knows my wishes. Private services have already been held here. Sincere thanks for your attention

[Signed] FRANCES L. THOMAS

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 3, 1870.—General Orders No. 37.—The body of Major General George H. Thomas will be buried at Troy, New York, on Friday, April 8th, at 12 o'clock noon, and the ceremonies will be conducted in full military order under the supervision of Major General George G Meade, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic. The escort will be a battalion of eight companies, and General Meade is authorized to use three of the companies of the engineer battalion at Willet's Point, two companies of general recruits from Governor's Island and the band from West Point.

All officers of the army who can be spared from duty, all civil officers of the General and State governments, all members of the volunteer armies, civic societies and citizens generally are invited to be present to manifest their respect to the memory of him who holds a sacred place in the heart of every American.

By command of Gen. Thomas.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt. Gen.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 3.—The remains of Gen. Thomas passed east this afternoon. The military paid appropriate honors. Heavy rain prevailing.

CHICAGO.

Unsafe Condition of the New Court House—Timely Warning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 2.—The *Tribune* to-morrow morning will contain a letter from Mr. Baumann, a well known architect of this city, in which he notifies the committee of the Board of Supervisors of the alarming changes in the condition of the east wing of the new Court House. Ten days ago Mr. Baumann, as one of the committee of experts appointed to examine the building, gave his opinion that certain portions of its supports might give way, but that there was no immediate danger. He now reports that since that time there has been considerable change in the building; that the deflection of the columns has increased, producing new fissures, and he hastens to withdraw his report that "there is no immediate danger" of the fall of the whole interior of the structure. He advises that large timbers be at once introduced to sustain the weight and prevent a calamity. The work of dissolution is going on, and he says that it is not often that it gives such palpable warnings as in this case. Too often the change is imperceptible and at last the building falls. Such was the case with the roof, but now the progress of destruction is visible and may be marked from day to day.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., April 3.—River falling with 8 feet 8 inches water. Weather clear. Thermometer 48 degrees at 6 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 3.—River falling with about ten feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 42 degrees at 7 P. M. C.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Minister Washburne Complained Of—March Treasury Disbursements—Important Cotton Case—Meeting in Respect to Gen. Thomas—No Cable Monopoly in France—Rejoicings Over the Fifteenth Amendment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1870.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

General Fremont, in a letter to the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, in relation to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, says Minister Washburne was using his official position and weight of the Government for the gratification of personal hostility to break down American enterprise with the French Government. Mr. Washburne was not successful with the Government, but his efforts against the company have had a bad affect on the market, causing it much embarrassment.

MARCH DISBURSEMENTS.

The payments of the Treasury Department during March were:

For Civil and miscellaneous	$ 4,018,831
War	4,151,431
Navy	1,876,030
Interior Department	6,509,878
Total	$16,556,170

This amount does not include payments on account of interest and principal of the public debt.

NATIONAL SALUTE.

The National Executive Committee of colored men have issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, and as to-day is the anniversary of the fall of Richmond, as they say "the death knell of the rebellion," a national salute is to be fired.

TENNESSEE

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, will reach Washington next week on business before the Committee on Reconstruction, to reply to charges against that State, and to oppose reconstruction.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to day amounted to $1,025,000.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1870.

COTTON CASE.

A case is under argument in the Court of Claims involving the question whether the President's proclamation of commercial intercourse, removing commercial restrictions in certain portions of the south, took effect June 24, 1865, the date of signature, or June 27, the date of publication. The ownership of a considerable amount of cotton is involved, and the case is likely to go to the Supreme Court.

NO MONOPOLY.

Official information is just received here that the French Government has arranged with the French Cable Company to cancel its executive concession for landing cables from the United States on French soil. The United States Government or any citizen of our country can therefore now land cables from the United States on French soil.

IN MEMORIAM.

The expected meeting of the officers and soldiers who served under General Thomas will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening. Under a joint resolution adopted by the two Houses of Congress the President, Judges of Supreme Court and members of the Cabinet are invited.

JUBILEE.

A religious jubilee in honor of the ratification of the 15th amendment was held to day in Israel Church, Capitol hill.

THE INDIANS.

Citizens of Wyoming Murdered and Horribly Mutilated—Stage Party Missing—Pieganizing Threatened.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SOUTH PASS CITY, WY., April 2—On the morning of the 31st ult. a son of Dr. James Irwin, of Atlantic City, was attacked by about twenty-five Indians in the outskirts of Atlantic City. He was struck with a bullet and three arrows and expired from the effect of the wounds on the evening of the 1st. The attack was a surprise to our citizens, as it was supposed that the Indians around were peaceable, they having been sent to this vicinity by Gen. Augur. After the attack mentioned a party of citizens from Atlantic City set out to look for them and prospecting parties were scattered over the adjacent country. They returned yesterday. The bodies of J. Mcguire, A. Kellogg, E. Fasberry, W. C. Bennington and Jas. H. Ochock were found in different places horribly mutilated. Four more of our citizens are still missing, and there is no doubt but that two of them are dead, as they were near the trail of the Indians.

The stage due here yesterday at three o'clock P. M has not yet arrived, and it is now believed that it has been captured by Indians, as a party of at least seventy-five to one hundred were seen on the first going towards the stage route, and as the weather is fine and the route well equipped, any ordinary accident that could happen the stage would have been repaired long ere now. The stage left Big Sandy station, forty-five miles west of here, yesterday morning all right. On board the stage were Paymaster General Alvard, Major Russell and four guards of the U. S. army, Fred. Hummel, a passenger, Wm Birkin, driver, and the property of the route, and W. A. Kelley driving.

A party of mounted horsemen have left here to endeavor to learn the fate of this party. There are but a few infantry troops in the Wind River Valley to guard that important settlement, and none in this vicinity of any kind. Our people are calling loudly for Sheridan or Baker, and if troops are not soon sent to protect us our citizens will soon do a little Pieganizing on their own account.

SAN FRANCISCO.

An Earthquake Shock—Intense Excitement But no Damage Done.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—At 11:50 A. M. to day a sharp, wicked shock of earthquake was experienced. The duration was six seconds, direction southeast to northwest, and motion vertical. There was no damage to life, limb or property. Intense excitement prevailed for a few minutes. Animals were terribly frightened and numerous runaways resulted. City Hall, where the courts were in session, Merchants Exchange, Mercantile Library, Custom House and other large buildings were instantly vacated, and a panic created in the hotels. The streets were swarming with people in a moment. It was raining at the time. Prior to the shock the barometer was observed to fall rapidly.

The latest news from the Santiago mines is very encouraging, and creates the belief of permanent discoveries.

RICHMOND, VA.

The Mayoralty Squabble—Both Mayors Still Acting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, April 2—The day passed quietly with the police of both Mayors on the streets. To-night the United States Marshal served a writ on Ellison to give up possession of City Hall and other property. Ellison refused, and the Marshal then applied to the military for aid. The Marshal went after the military, but up to nine o'clock they did not appear, and Ellison was in possession of City Hall.

RICHMOND, April 3.—Ellison still holds City Hall, and General Canby has not yet sent the military to aid the United States Marshal in ejecting him. It is understood, however, the military will be sent to morrow, when Ellison will retire to other quarters and continue to act as Mayor.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Irish Force Bill Through Parliament—Political Crisis in France—Spanish Colonial Affairs—Active Campaign Against Cuban Insurgents Commenced.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LONDON, April 2.—Rev. Dr. Pusey publishes a communication in the *Record* arguing against the revision of the recognized version of the Bible.

LONDON, April 3.—The Irish force bill has passed both Houses of Parliament. The Lords met on Saturday to receive the expected message from the Queen approving the bill, but it was not sent in.

According to the *Broad Arrow* newspaper the expedition to the Red River district will be composed of three hundred regulars and a force of Canadian militia, and will be under command of Col. Wolseley.

The betting on the University boat race is six to four in favor of the Oxford.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 2.—The disorders at La Creuzot are increasing. Additional troops have been sent there. The journals this evening publish telegrams from La Creuzot affirming that the troubles there are kept alive by contributions of money from other countries.

La Liberte announces to-day that M. Daru has abandoned his idea of sending a special embassador to Rome. The Marquis of Bonneville, French Minister to that city, who is at present in Paris, will therefore return to his post immediately. The reason for this is found in the failure of M. Daru in his recent negotiations at Vienna, Madrid and Florence for a plan looking to concerted action.

PARIS, April 3.—A parliamentary crisis is at hand. The Emperor desires to submit the new order of things to a vote of the people and the Ministers are not willing to permit discussion of the *Senatus consultum* by the Corps Legislatif. Nothing definite on these points is known now, but declarations from the Cabinet are expected at the opening of the Chambers to-day. If real estate and trust deeds of mammoth railroad and other corporations. If the reduction proposed should be too great, he would make up the deficiency by increasing the present tax on whisky and tobacco. The taxes on these two articles amounted during the last year to over eighty millions of dollars. He believed that without detriment to the public interests the tax on whisky alone might be made to yield one hundred millions per annum.

Hon. Thos. Horne presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Special Commissioner of Revenue in his last annual report has shown that there will be a surplus in the public treasury at the end of the present fiscal year of one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars;

AND WHEREAS, We believe that the payment of the public debt at the rate of fifty millions per annum, in addition to the large expense of the National Government, is all that can be reasonably asked of the tax payers of the country at the present time, therefore,

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to take immediate steps for the reduction of at least $50,000,000 in the rate of national taxation.

That in this abatement of taxes those which are the most oppressive and burdensome in proportion to the amount of revenue which they yield to the Government should be abolished first.

That the taxes should be levied solely for the support of the Government and maintenance of its credit, and that the imposition of taxes having for their object the transfer of capital from one class, section or individual to another, without the consent of the owners, is unjust, delusive, impolitic and opposed to all principles of Republican government.

That commerce, trade and industry are founded upon the mutual exchange of services among men, and that whatever operates to cripple or abstract such exchange only is productive of loss to the whole community.

That the present tariff has destroyed the shipbuilding industry and almost annihilated the foreign commerce and marine of the seaboard States.

That it has prohibited the construction on our lakes and rivers of iron vessels with increased carrying capacity, in proportion to tonnage and draft of water, with greater durability and diminished outlay for repairs and insurance, all of which tend to materially to cheapen the transportation of products.

That while this tariff is unnecessarily increasing the profits of the iron producer, it is crippling the ship building and ship owning interests of the great lakes and rivers, so that as respects competition with our Canadian rivals these interests are pinched by the General Government at great disadvantage, and this in the face of the most abundant resources for ship building and navigation.

That the same unwise policy is chargeable in a large degree the heavy cost of railroad transportation, the cost of such transportation being always in proportion to the cost of iron, and that it is idle for the western farmer, notwithstanding his superior advantages of soil and climate, to expect to compete with agriculturists in other parts of the world, when his products are conveyed to market over rails which cost seventy per cent. more than they cost elsewhere.

That the people of the United States are under obligations to Hon. David A. Wells for his terse, comprehensive and invaluable reports upon the resources of the country and principles of taxation, and that the inability of his assailants to meet his facts and arguments is made apparent by their unjustifiable and unsustained charges against his private character. We respectfully request our members in Congress to use their influence to continue the office of Special Commissioner of Revenue until the reforms which Mr. Wells has so ably presented shall have been carried into effect.

That our system of taxation should be readjusted and simplified with a view to raising the necessary amount of revenue from the smallest number of articles, to the end that the cost of collection may be reduced and a fruitful source of corruption remov ed.

That the income tax places an unjust and unequal burden upon the honest portion of the community, and operates as a discouragement to thrift as well as a premium to dishonesty, and should not be reenacted by Congress.

That the tax on gross receipts which enables corporations to charge their customers five times as much as they themselves pay to the Government, should be be entirely abolished.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111¾.

THE Schuylkill coal miners struck on Saturday last, as predicted.

SPEAKER BLAINE and others express the opinion that Congress may adjourn in June.

IT IS likely to be May-Day before the House will have the funding bill fairly before it.

CONGRESS will probably pass an enabling Act, looking to the early admission of New Mexico as a State.

A SIX-million decrease in the public debt for March, disgusts the opposition, and gravels the advocates of a reduction of the taxes.

CONNECTICUT holds her annual election to-day, the results of which to-morrow's GAZETTE will chronicle. A very close vote, as usual, may be anticipated.

ANOTHER effort is to be made to secure an act of Congress providing that all Representatives to that body shall be chosen on one uniform day throughout the Union.

THE Democracy of Connecticut—also in Cincinnati—are tenderly courting the colored vote, to day. As a first effort, their wooing goes a little awkwardly, but it is not their modesty which makes any of the trouble.

WHISPERED scandals, touching certain private parties who may be involved in the San Domingo business, are to be investigated by the House, before any money shall be appropriated under the treaty now hanging by its eye lids in the Senate.

THE Venango *Citizen* changes its editorial management. The retiring editor, Mr. Reisinger, made his journal one of the best in the Commonwealth. His successor, Mr. Smiley, who comes from the Forest *Republican*, undertakes, therefore, a task in which he has our best wishes for his success.

REFERRING in our last issue to ex-Justice GRIER, we wrote of "judicial duties which he was *once* able to perform with much credit to himself and honor to that tribunal," but the inaccurate types substituted "unable" for "once able," thus doing an equal injustice to the venerable Justice and to this journal.

A BILL before our Legislature enacts that, in all cases where an incorporated plank road, turnpike, canal or slackwater navigation company has for ten years ceased to make use of its franchise, works or improvements, this non-user shall be held to operate as an extinguishment of its franchise and of all rights thereunder.

THE House concurs with its Committee in reducing the duty on tea from twenty-five to twenty cents. The sugar question comes next, for settlement to-day. Progress on the tariff bill will be slow, and no reliance can be placed upon these intermediate votes, since nothing is more possible than that the entire bill may be finally thrown overboard, by the combined votes of disappointed special interests.

IT IS seriously doubted whether the House will consent to vote $4,000 to Mr. H. D. Foster for intruding himself by the aid of fraudulent votes into a Congressional seat which did not belong to him. It is to that gentleman's credit that he did himself effectively abandon the case, long before its final disposal, but he ought also to have choked off his lawyers, for whom, probably, the effort is made to get this $4,000 appropriation.

THERE are contradictory rumors as to the President's purpose to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty to persons engaged in the late rebellion. In any event, no such amnesty can be universal without the approval of Congress, which alone, by the XIVth Article, can restore the franchise to one who has ever taken, and violated, an oath to support the Federal Constitution. There may be a propriety in an Executive recommendation to Congress to enact a general law of relief, but a mere proclamation, as rumored, could accomplish little. Very few, except the oath-breakers, stand now excluded from political rights, and the local tendency is everywhere to the removal of all remaining restrictions.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* stigmatizes the Secretary's proclamation of the adoption of the XVth Article as "an official lie endorsing a bastard as legitimate." Most of the opposition press are having it equally bad. The New York *World*, Gov. English, of Connecticut, the "young democracy" of Philadelphia, and even the Columbus *Statesman* have proposed the milder process of vaccination, to protect the party from the dangers of equal suffrage, but the *Enquirer* and its friends have ruled so far in the councils of the Democracy, and the result will be, naturally, exposure, infection, a violent, perhaps fatal, attack, with a very offensive eruption upon the surface. The Democracy just now present a very repulsive case of political small-pox!

IN his veto of the bill to change the day for our municipal election from October to December, one simple suggestion will convince our readers that the Governor was entirely right. The bill itself contained no provision for any registry of voters, while the registration already directed by a general statute for the whole Commonwealth is expressly provided for all the elections, which, without any exception, were directed to be held on the second Tuesday of October. Consequently, our municipal election in December, as proposed, must have been held in direct contravention of the tenor of that statute, and of the settled public policy of Pennsylvania.

—But it is stated that the Executive veto in this case rests rather on the ground that a precisely similar bill had been already passed and signed. It follows, then, that an earlier veto would have been *apropos*. Without it, we are to have registration in October, and in December none at all.

THE Federal Court-room in this city has been for eight days past the theatre of a trial of the greatest importance to the distilling interest, as well as the forum in which a conspicuous professional triumph has been won. Our local columns afford the details of points especially adjudicated, which we print for the information of the trade. In this place, we propose only to refer to the distinguished ability and success with which District Attorney SWOPE has throughout a protracted controversy, maintained the interests of the Government and vindicated the direction of his official superiors in committing the most important trusts to his hands. The proceedings being in the nature of a criminal information by the revenue-officers, against certain parties for a violation of the law, three counts, out of four, in the indictment have been sustained by the Court. And this, notwithstanding the most zealous efforts of counsel for the offenders, who, it is said, had not hesitated more than *once* to predict their complete triumph over the District Attorney. When it is seen that this officer has in this contest been opposed by his own *predecessor* in that place, whose familiarity with the technicalities of such litigation must be admitted, the result confers marked honor upon the professional abilities of Mr. SWOPE.

OUR PROGRESS IN WEALTH.

The House Ways and Means Committee is ready to report a bill reducing the receipts from internal revenue by a sum of thirty millions of dollars. No information as to the specific items of the bill has yet transpired. The internal taxes were reduced at the first session of that XXXIXth Congress $60,000,000; at the second session $40,000,000 more; by the XLIst Congress $70,000,000—and now $30,000,000 are yet to be taken off. Here are $200,000,000 abated in these forms of taxation. Yet for the year ending in January, 1869, the total receipts were only $159,124,127.29, and for the year ending in June next, *in the face of all these reductions*, the receipts cannot well be less than $175,000,000. What a magnificent illustration of the rapidly recuperating wealth and national strength of the people! "We now tax," says Gen. GARFIELD, "only three things: First, the vices of the country in its consumption of liquor and tobacco; second, the luxuries of the country; third, the realized wealth of the country in incomes and gross receipts." This, continued he, "constitutes the simple creed of our internal taxation."

SUBMISSION UNDER PROTEST.

The decision of the Supreme Court, to reconsider its former decision on the legal-tender Act, and to reopen the argument, was reached after a protracted consultation of the Judges, four of whom dissented from the conclusion. These were Justices Chase, Nelson, Fields and Clifford, the same four who promulgated the judgment in Griswold's case. Justices Miller, Swayne, Davis, Strong and Bradley have determined to hear further argument upon the great question at issue. We take this occasion to repeat that, so long as that judgment stands unreversed, it should command the public obedience. Judicial forms have been preserved in its rendition, no matter what collateral objections may have been disregarded by the *quasi* majority. That these objections have a weight which now controls a majority of the full bench, to show its readiness to re-examine the basis of the judgment, is no good reason, either that we should regard its reversal as a foregone conclusion, or that the people should deny its present validity.

—We hope that the judgment may be speedily reversed, but until then we should rejoice to see it universally respected as the law of the land.

The decision in Griswold's case expressly held that greenbacks were not a legal-tender for debts incurred before February, 1862. Inferentially, the terms of that judgment not only did not exclude the idea of a subsequent decision invalidating legal-tender for debts of a subsequent date, but have actually seemed to justify a grave apprehension that eventually the same four judges, if unchecked, would proceed to overturn all that was thus left of the Act of '62, and extinguish the legal tender principle altogether. For this reason, we may find satisfaction in the general belief that, whatever the Court may now hold to be the law as to debts of a previous date, the absolute constitutionality of the Act as to debts later contracted will be emphatically declared. We should then know the worst of it, and have less difficulty in becoming reconciled to the principle of coin-liability for debts contracted on the coin-basis.

THE BORDER STATES AND THE ARTICLE.

Of all the States, in which the old doctrine of political proscription for race or color prevailed, Delaware is the first to render a practical submission to the new Constitutional rule. The colored men of Wilmington voted at the municipal election on the 2nd. *How* they voted is of no consequence comparatively; that they were voters at all is of vastly more significant importance to Delaware. Her material prosperity in the future has gained new forces, the reach and vigor of which language cannot adequately express.

Under the former *regime*, Maryland has been very largely Democratic. The future situation involves much political doubt; if the new voters support Republican nominations, it would not be impossible for the Democracy to lose their control of the State. Hence, it has become an interesting question, in their Legislature, how thoroughly and cordially they shall acquiesce in the new order of things. It is the settled policy of the State to register all voters, and provision must be made at once for the admission of the colored men to the lists. We note with pleasure that the Democrats decline an unprofitable contest with the Federal authority. Their State Committee advises the Legislature to amend the Registry law at once, so as to conform to the Article, suggesting that any failure in this duty cannot but challenge and receive the speedy interposition of Congress. Mr. Stone, one of the Maryland Congressmen, was present at the deliberations of the Committee, and made this very forcible statement:

> The adoption of a Constitutional Amendment was a political and not a judicial question. If the political department of the Government declared the Amendment adopted, the judicial department could not decide that it was not adopted; that we (*i. e.*, the Democratic party) could get no relief, if we considered it a grievance, by any appeal to the Courts.

It remains to be seen whether the Legislators shall adopt in good faith, and execute the recommendation from the Democratic Committee.

We have as yet no indications from Kentucky, of any official action to conform the actual franchise in that State to the obligations of the Article. But we have too sincere confidence in the political tact of the hitherto dominant party, to doubt for an instant that Kentucky will submit herself to an inevitable situation. Her acquiescence may be somewhat dilatory, but it will ultimately be complete. The resulting effect upon her State politics will be conspicuous, but it is by no means certain of extinguishing a fifty thousand Democratic majority.

—The border States are thus to be reconstructed in the only method practicable under the Constitution and warranted by the facts. Whatever the political consequences of the new policy may be to these States, it will prove to be as true of the other two as of Delaware that this enlargement of their political citizenship, to comprehend a numerous class heretofore proscribed, will add wonderfully to the active elements underlying the material fabrics in all of those Commonwealths.

RECORD OF THE SINKING FUND ROBBERY.

The Lancaster *Examiner* publishes a full and apparently correct report of all the votes which were taken in the House, on the *bill* to construct four railways out of the assets in the sinking-fund of the Commonwealth. The Senate had already passed the bill, and it had been sent down for the concurrence of the other body. We extract so much of the record as exhibits the votes of the six Representatives from Allegheny.

On the 17th ult. it was moved to proceed to the second reading and consideration of the bill. Carried, 55 to 37, Taylor and Walton voting *aye*, Humphreys, Kerr, Millar and White *nay*.

Before the result of that vote was declared, a point of order was made that a two-thirds vote would be necessary to take up the bill. The Speaker *pro tem* decided against the point, an appeal was taken and the Speaker sustained, 59 to 27,—Humphreys, Millar, Taylor and Walton *aye*, Kerr and White *nay*.

After the first section was read, it was moved to postpone the bill to the next Monday. Lost, 42 to 47—Humphreys, Kerr, Millar and White for postponement, Taylor and Walton against it.

It was then moved to adjourn. Lost, 34 to 55—Kerr and White *aye*, Millar, Taylor and Walton *nay*.

The previous question gag was then demanded and ordered, 57 to 34—Humphreys, Millar, Taylor and Walton *aye*, Kerr and White *nay*.

The question was then put on the first section, which was agreed to, 54 to 37—Millar, Taylor and Walton *aye*, Humphreys, Kerr and White *nay*.

The next morning the bill came up on the question of its final passage. A motion to postpone was lost, 32 to 64—Kerr and White *aye*, Humphreys, Millar Taylor and Walton *nay*.

A motion that the main question should be then taken, was carried, 62 to 30—Taylor and Walton *aye*, Humphreys, Kerr, Millar and White *nay*.

And the main question was taken, and the bill passed, 61 to 35—Millar, Taylor and Walton *aye*, Humphreys, Kerr and White, *nay*.

—Messrs. Kerr and White fought against the bill in all its stages, and upon every motion; Messrs. Taylor and Walton as uniformly supported it in every vote which they cast; Messrs. Humphreys and Millar were sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. Of nine votes upon this bill, Mr. Humphreys acted with its friends three times, including the call for the previous question, against them five times, and missed one vote. Mr. Millar voted with them six times and against them three times.

The Republicans of Allegheny thus know precisely where their Representatives stood.

LEGISLATIVE FACETIÆ.

Forgery, as well as robbery, seems to be the fashion at Harrisburg. The Governor, on the 30th, returned a bill with the announcement that "it had never passed either Senate or House, although a bill of the same number and title, and essentially different provisions, did pass both Houses, at the same time the one presented for approval purports to have been passed," whereupon the Governor adds:

> On examination it appears that the bill approved, when presented, was in the usual form, certified by the comparing clerk to have been compared, and signed by the Speakers of the House and Senate as usual in other cases. How did the false and fraudulent bill which did not pass get substituted for the genuine one which did pass? This is a grave question, irrespective of the merits or demerits of these two bills; and I earnestly invite the immediate attention of the Senate and House to the subject.
>
> If this novel and disgraceful species of fraud shall be tolerated, no one can foretell the evil consequences which may ensue; and the Legislature owe it to themselves, to the public interests involved, and to the Executive whose official signature has been falsely secured to a fraudulent bill, under false pretenses, to at once institute a prompt and thorough investigation, to the end that the guilty parties may be brought to speedy and condign punishment. I also recommend that if the facts be found as alleged the act be forthwith repealed.
>
> JOHN W. GEARY.

MISTOOK THEIR MAN.

The corporal's guard of Cuban bondholders in New York had the check, last month, to elect Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, as one of the Vice Presidents of the Association. The Governor promptly declines the doubtful honor. His official position does not comport with complicity in an illegal conspiracy to make war against a power in amity with the Union. He adds:

> "But if *not* prevented by the foregoing conditions from accepting this position, there are others that are sufficient to prevent me from doing so.
>
> "I have no evidence that the so-called Patriotic party in Cuba has *decreed* the abolition of slavery, and the fact, that their leader is Gen. Jordan, who was for years in arms against our free Government, to perpetuate slavery, affords me no very satisfactory evidence of such an intention. The curse of Cuba is slavery—the political slavery of one class, and the personal servitude of the black and mixed races. I have no sympathy with slaveholders or the friends of slavery; and until the insurgent party of Cuba openly and solemnly denounce the institution of human slavery, and make themselves responsible for its overthrow, I am unwilling to assist them, or ask others to do so.

AN earnest effort is to be made to reconcile all differences among the Republicans of Virginia. The respective chairmen of the three Republican State Committees have united in a call for a general conference of the party in mass-meeting, at Richmond, on the 21st inst. The call says:

> It is deemed of the utmost importance that all the elements of Republicanism in the State should be united in action, as they are no doubt bound in principle, and gives as the object of the conference the taking of such steps as shall most surely result in the reorganization of the Republican party in the State, and to place it before the people in its true light as the party of liberty and equality, and as alone suited to the present emergencies of the State and nation, and further declares that the platform of the party should be broad and national in its principles; and its policy liberal and just to all classes and conditions of men. After the example of the State turned over to the enemies of the party by the faithless Executive, the Republican should require no urging to meet and perfect the organization for the future.

A Committee from the Chicago banks, at Washington, having declared that "the entire business interests of the West were opposed to the Funding bill. "the Chicago *Journal* offers this pertinent comment:

> We cannot believe those gentlemen would allow their zeal to so far outrun their honesty as to make any such statement. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Last Monday a petition was introduced on 'Change protesting against the passage of the Funding bill, the seventh section especially. The President of the Board called particular attention to it, stating its object and the desk at which it might be found. After two days the number of signatures attached were only *eight*. Considering that there are some thirteen hundred members of the Board of trade, is a pre eminently fair and full exponent of public sentiment among Western business men. In the face of this it is simply absurd to claim that the West is opposed to the bill. The fact is that outside of the national banks there is remarkable unanimity among the Western business public in favor of the measure.

THE SAN DOMINGO VOTE.

We have heard that the islanders have voted ten to one in favor of American annexation. The official dispatches paint everything in rose color: the canvass was peaceful—in the agricultural districts almost unanimous; "the people only wish for tranquility and security, in order that they may devote themselves to industry;" there was no governmental interference, not even one soldier being near the polls; everything is now quiet, but everybody anxious for this American union which is to bring salvation to the public and social interests of San Domingo, &c., &c. This is all very fine. Let us hear the other, and probably the real story. We quote from the Boston *Post* as follows:

> By a private letter from San Domingo, under date of March 3, we learn more about the reported enthusiasm in favor of annexation to this country. A well-informed gentleman writes that no voting by ballot has taken pace, but that the so-called will of the people was obtained by summoning all citizens, old and young, to appear before the Governor and sign a paper which represents their wish for the incorporation of the island with the United States, as a territory. The Commander of Arms orders all the soldiers in his command to sign; the Commodore of the Port brings up the naval officers and seamen to swell the list; and the municipal authorities do the same with all under their control. It is stated that Admiral Poore and the new Consul have been grossly deceived in the whole matter; that two-thirds of the people are opposed to annexation, being deterred from expressing their opinions only by fear of punishment, and that as soon as the transfer takes place our Government will have to send troops to suppress a rebellion.

THE BORDER RAID CLAIMS.

Here are samples of the claims audited and allowed against the Commonwealth, by the Commissioners who "examined" the bills put in by suffering citizens in the border counties which were invaded by the rebels. It was pay these demands, that a two or three million appropriation was recently about to be made by our Legislature. Read!

Charles Seltzer, McConnellsburg:	
Suit of clothes (black cloth)	$35 05
One ham, 18 pounds, at 15 cents	2 70
One shoulder, 14 pounds, 12½ cents	1 70
Sufferer in township of Ayr, Fulton county: 180 days service for horse improperly pressed in United States service, at 40 cents per day	$72 00
For loss on said horse by reason of being broken down	90 00
Oats destroyed	75 00
Two blankets taken by rebels	10 00
	$247 00
Sufferer in same township:	
Half barrel of mackerel	$10 50
Sundries	20 00
New hat	3 50
Henry Boar, Franklin county:	
Two hams, about 16 pounds each	$3 20
Soap, butter, apple butter, and mackerel	15 00
Use of horse eight days	3 20

The Supreme Court Prothonotaries.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

> The Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of this State in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg have, for the past twenty years, been Democrats, owing to the fact that when the time came round for their appointment, every three years, the Court was composed of a majority of that party.
>
> Since 1860 this State has been Republican, though in 1868 the efforts of one of the Democratic appointees came near restoring the Democratic party to power; and, but for the timely interference of the three Republican judges, he would have succeeded. Had not his system of fraudulent naturalization been peremptorily stopped by Judges Reed and Agnew, Mr. Pershing might now be upon the bench to reward the efforts made in his behalf.
>
> Fortunately, however, our Supreme Court is to-day in harmony with the majority party of the State, and will see to it that these offices are filled by gentlemen who were loyal at all times during the war, and whose integrity, political or otherwise, is above suspicion.
>
> We deem it unnecessary to suggest that the new appointees should be gentlemen of experience, probity and fitness, and trust that Judges Reed, Agnew and Williams will appoint no others.

THE refusal of the managers of the Philadelphia Academy of Music to open their building for the delivery of a lecture by the colored Senator, REVELS, elicits a dignified rebuke from the *North American*. We quote:

> The action of this board of Directors is open, too, to the additional objection of inconsistency; for, unless our memory is entirely at fault, they permitted their stage to be occupied by blind Tom, a negro boy with a very undecided genius for music, but otherwise a most revolting object. It has not been considered inexpedient to degrade the building dedicated to music by the admission of wandering troupes of jugglers, acrobats and the leg drama; but it was wise to permit the rostrum to be occupied by an intelligent gentleman of good education, and, admitted as a peer in that body which is considered to embrace the highest talent in the nation, solely, so far as we can learn, because in his veins flows the blood of that unfortunate race that, until this very day, were ostracized and deprived of the dearest rights of manhood only because of their color.

The Dominican treaty, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. One of the severest blows yet dealt it was that administered by Senator Casserly. The ground had appeared to be very well covered by the speeches of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz; but though coming last, Mr. Casserly contrived to present the subject in an entirely new and most interesting light. Besides the point which was strongly urged against the incorporation of more persons of an inferior race, the Senator urged further that no great people or nation had ever flourished in the tropical region. The wisdom of preserving a homogenous race and people, and of adhering to our own special field of development in the temperate zone, was also presented, Mr. Casserly quoting with facility the passage from Tennyson, "better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

The plea for a great naval station was met by the position that the past had fully demonstrated the power of the American people to meet all the emergencies of a great war without recourse, beforehand, to the bloated armaments which are so great a burden upon the laboring poor of Europe. The United States were, he believed, able to defy the hostility of all Europe combined. The important point was also elicited that, by treaty, both the Dominican and the Haytien governments have guaranteed the integrity each of the other against foreign absorption. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Conkling, and other Senators have warmly complimented the ability of this speech.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs will take up, on Monday, Gen. Logan's army bill, as passed by the House, and also the one introduced in the Senate by Senator Wilson. There is a disposition on the part of the Committee to take the best parts of both bills and make a new one. There is unanimity between members of the Committee on the subject of reducing the aggregate expenses of the army. It is probable that the pay table in the House bill will be incorporated in the new bill. Senator Wilson's proposition is to reduce the rank and file of the army about eight thousand men, and to provide for mustering out those officers whose services, in the opinion of the commanders of different departments, can best be dispensed with.

A LARGE number of Representatives and many members of the House Committee on Postoffices declare their belief that the Senate will take no decided action in regard to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege. It is believed that the Senate will delay the consideration of the bill as long as possible, and endeavor to postpone action until the end of the session, or that it will be so amended, if action is had, as to render it impossible for the House to concur, and thus effectually defeat the bill.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP.

For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.

Sold by the box, single car or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices. ap4

Revenue Officers Required to be Courteous.

The following circular has been sent to all assessors and collectors throughout the country:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
> OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
> WASHINGTON March 29, 1870.
>
> SIR: I desire to call your attention to the fact that frequent complaints are made by tax-payers that internal revenue officers are uncivil and offensive in the execution of official duties.
>
> You will especially enjoin it upon your assistant assessors to guard against giving cause for such complaints. The greatest civility and courtesy should be observed by officers while in the discharge of their official duties. No rude or offensive language should be indulged in, and no harsh or improper conduct practiced. Any violation of these directions should be regarded as cause for removal.
>
> These suggestions are not intended in any manner to diminish the efforts of officers to enforce the laws. That work must be done efficiently and resolutely, without fear or favor; but it should be done kindly, decorously, and in such a manner as to give no just grounds for offense. I am aware of the difficulties which internal revenue officers have to encounter. During the war the abundance of money and a spirit of patriotism prompted men to pay their taxes without complaint. Now, money is more valuable, business less remunerative, and all fear for the stability and perpetuity of the Government has vanished.
>
> Persons now resist taxation who heretofore paid cheerfully, and rulings of this office made by former Commissioners, and which have hitherto been cheerfully obeyed, are now not unfrequently opposed with bitterness, and denounced as the arbitrary and illegal decisions of the present Commissioner.
>
> This is referred to in order to show the necessity of prudence, courtesy, and conciliation on the part of officers in the discharge of their official duties, and not in any manner to justify any neglect or omission to enforce, fully and fairly the laws against all persons, without distinction and without favor. Taxation, in order to be just, must be impartial, and enforced upon all classes according to the exact measure of their ability. A great wrong would be done, therefore, if the law were enforced only against a portion of those who are embraced within its provisions, and nothing could justify executive officers in allowing any discrimination in this regard.
>
> Very respectfully,
> C. DELANO, Commissioner.

MR. TILTON has sent out a circular, says the New York *Times*, a circular inviting people to forward, at once, their names to him as supporters of the "woman enfranchisement" movement. He promises all who respond to him favorably that the "day will come when their children and children's children will be proud of the record." How Mr. Tilton can be sure of this, he does not explain, but the poet Whittier has sent him a letter in which he says: "I have very small faith in my ability to settle, or help settle any such differences. * * * I do not think I ought to send my name at random into what is to me altogether mysterious." This letter is called by the *Independent* "characteristic." It is certainly characteristic of a sensible man, and all persons who also possess common sense will share Mr. Whittier's reluctance to send their names at random into what is altogether mysterious.

ADVICES from the First South Carolina district represent that Whittemore's re-election is by no means certain. He has a strong opponent in Mr. T. D. Dunn, who is said to be a conservative, a man of ability, and until the close of the war a citizen of Massachusetts.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the use of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the comfort of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Bubonocele or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to the welfare of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, as it may be cured in hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to one superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Truss s and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 107 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely a secondary feature in it as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the excitable gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, as a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this herb to evacuate a morbid secretion and reinstate and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is wonderful. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a preventive against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a sallow tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 24, 1870.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN** DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
3:22 Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION,
FARMERS AND GARDENERS!
Specie Payments Resumed!
SILVER
Given in Change at
W. W. KNOX'S
Agricultural & Seed House,
ap1 137 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.

For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh8 :97 General Superintendent.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja26:14 **146** Grant street.

THROUGH IN FORTY DAYS.

We are just in receipt of a small invoice, very choice Japan Tea, put up in handsome lacquered ten pound caddies; also by the pound; arrival via San Francisco; for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh10 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.
mh30

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 29, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury,

I will offer at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1870, at 12 M., at the CUSTOM HOUSE aforesaid, that portion of the MARINE HOSPITAL LOT lying east of on the upper side Preble street, and separated from the Hospital Building by said street. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City, and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes, owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and its facilities for moving freight in any direction by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.

TERMS—One-fifth cash; the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

Full details will be given at the time and place of sale.

All bids must be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

THOS. STEEL,
mh29 SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED
This Season.

AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
mh30

EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of New York
139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PRINCIPAL FEATURES:
Ordinary whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual Premium.
Special Insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. ALL POLICIES INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE removed, and no permits required. NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and NO INCREASE of rate on payments on any class of policies. Dividends on he PARTICIPATING Policies under the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO NOTE demanded on LOANS, and there is NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in about sixteen years, and thereafter yield an income to the Policy holder. Life, term and endowment policies are issued; also, guarantee interest policies and annuities.
COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS of this Company shows the one year to April 1st, 1870: ASSETS, $300,000; Policies issued, 3,200; amount insured, $7,500,000; amount of premium, $350,000.
Good, active Agents wanted everywhere in Western Penn.
WM. A. FULLER, Manager,
ap1:v29 78 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1870.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor, Work House and Improvement Taxes for 1870,

On and after the 1st day of MAY, 1870.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st day of August with a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. for prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1870.

J. F. DENNISTON,
ap1:x44:d&F Treasurer of Allegheny Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS,
AT SEMPLE'S.

Double Warp Black Alpacas,
AT VERY LOW PRICES AT
SEMPLE'S.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN
NEW SPRING DELAINES
VERY CHEAP AT
SEMPLE'S.

DRESS AND SHIRTING PERCALES
AT POPULAR PRICES, AT
SEMPLE'S.

A Large and Complete Stock
TO SELECT FROM
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSIERY,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN P. FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd,

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

feb14:6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 2, 1870.

The bank statement for the past week being decidedly unfavorable, the markets in gold, bonds and stocks lost their buoyant tone, and gold even looks weak, although there is nothing to point to any cause that might influence a decline. The fluctuations were only ¼ per cent all day, although our imports have materially increased under diminished exports and the treasury has absorbed about two and one-half millions for duties.

In governments a very bearish feeling is exhibited on the presumption that the funding bill will finally pass. At present there is no investment demand and sellers predominate.

Stocks are weak on higher rates for call loans. The bull movement inaugurated at the beginning of the past week had not much force. Lake Shore advanced but one and one-half per cent and the balance of the list was subject only to the usual fluctuations, except Pacific Mail which had reached its highest point at 38¾, from which it declined to 36¾. Express shares are firm. In our local market the demand for home securities is very limited and only small amounts of any kind of bonds could be sold at present quotations.

Money more in demand, with the still pending stagnation in general business.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 111¾; Silver, 109; Eighty-ones, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 108¼; do. 1864, 104¾; do. 1865, 104; do. 1865, Consols, 107¾; do. 1867, 108¼; do. 1868, 108¾; Ten Forties, 106; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants Union Express Company, 8; American Express Company, 38¼; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾; New York Central, 92; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¼; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 101¾; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 83; Erie, 25.

EXCHANGE.	*Large*	*Small.*
London, per £	$5.46	$5.50
Paris, per franc	21¼	23
Berlin, thaler	81	83
Frankfort, florins	47	49

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold 111¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 113¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110 do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 109 Ten-Forties, 11+; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 107¾; do. do. 1867 108¾; do. do. 1868, 108¾; Union Pacific Rail, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112. Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 2, 1870.

Money market active at 6@7 on call. The Bank statement is unfavorable, showing a loss of $5,000,000 in legal reserve. Specie shows a heavy loss owing to the heavy payments from customs into the Treasury. The loss in legal tenders is attributed to artificial means. Loans, $27,175,687; increase, $949,163 Specie, $29,887,188; decrease, $2,384,069 Circulation, $33 676,554; increase, $2,170. Deposits, $206,4 2,450; decrease, $2,498,-283 Legal tenders, $50,011,793; decrease, $5,673,270.

The cotton movement for the week shows a large falling off, the receipts for the week being 4,658 bales and to date 2,406,346 bales. The exports for the week were 72,525 bales and to date 1,541,409 bales.

The present flow of specie from Europe is said to be accounted for by the fact that a Southern railroad some time since negotiated for bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 in Europe exchange, drawn when the market was at the lowest points and bankers drawing them order gold from Europe.

The general trade of the city during the present week was dull. The imports, including specie, were $7,282,712 and exports $3,766,510. Sub-Treasury receipts were $2,916 229; gold for customs and disbursed, $204,942.

A scheme for running the price of money up to coin interest is said to have been defeated by a prominent stock house, who lent about $2,000,000 at six per cent.

The Stock Exchange came to no decision to day on the subject of the new building. The estimated cost is $1,300,-000, of which property owners propose to contribute $500,000.

Sterling dull at 9¾@9¾.

Gold dull and opened at 111¾, touched 111¾ and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. Clearances, $42,000,000 Exports for the week, $206,962.

Governments dull but steady: Coupons of '81, 113¾@114; do. '62, 110@110¼; do. '64, 109¼@109¾; do. '65, 109¾@109¾; do. new, 107¾@108; do. '67, 108¾@109; do. '68, 109@109¼; 10 40s, 106¾@106¾; currency 6's, 112@112¼. Central Pacific bonds, 92@92¼.

State securities dull: Missouri, 92½; Old Tennessee, 58; new do 54; Virginia, 69; Old North Carolina 46¾; new do 22¾.

Stocks dull and weak. Lake Shore declined to 86¾, owing to the unexpected return of a heavy amount of borrowed stock. Northwestern common and Rock Island were the strongest among western shares, Northwestern selling as high as 73¾, but closed at 72¾. Rock Island closed at 117¼. Ex dividend, miscellaneous and express shares dull and without features.

Canton, 64¾; Cumberland, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾; Quicksilver, 9; Mariposa, 6; preferred, 12¾; Hartford and Erie, 3¾; Adams Express, 61; Wells, 19¾; American Express, 38½; United States Express, 45¾; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 91¾; do. scrip, 89¾; Erie, 24¾; do. pr'd, 47; Harlem, 142; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 99; Northwestern, 72¾; do. preferred, 83¾; Rock Island, 117¼; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 60; do. preferred, 73½; Wabash, 46; do. preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 36; do. preferred, 44½; Chicago & Alton, 112½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; C. C. & C., 74.

Boston Prices: Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 17.

Imports for the week: Dry Goods, $2,-696,15; General Merchandise, $5,872,712.

Sub Treasury balance, gold, $78,751,830; currency, $2,877,336; general balance, $82,674,356; cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $1,064,000.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 2—The dry goods market is very quiet but steady, for most classes of textile fabrics, which appear already low enough, except better grades of bleached muslins, which are high, such as New York mills, which sell at 24c, and Wamsutta at 21½c, while Forest-dale are reduced to 16c. S. B. Chittenden offered 100 cases of a choice article to day at 16¼c, which is equal to any in market at 20c, and they also offer 250 bales 4-4 fine brown goods at 11½@11¾c, and 250 bales, standard weight, brown sheetings at 13@13¼c, and a choice line of Marl Poplins at the low price of 13½c, net. All classes of dry goods offered a pretty low prices.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 2, 1870.

The markets, generally, close a little stronger this week than during any preceding week for some time past, and, as might be expected, with a stiffening in prices, there is an improved demand. The grain trade has been unusually firm this week, in consequence of the scarcity, though temporary it may be, and, compared with last week, prices are higher. Several car loads of oats and corn have been sold to go east, and some of our dealers have been shipping oats to Cincinnati; this is something new, as we are not aware of any sales of grain having been made on eastern account for some time before. Sugars, which have been very panicky and unsettled for some time, with a steady tendency downward, are reported stronger in the east to day, and it begins to look now as if the bottom had been touched. The provisions market has been stronger for ten days past, with an improved demand. In fact, taking it altogether for all of the leading articles, and with some good weather, to dry up the country roads, there is no doubt but what business will improve, and this is just what is wanted.

APPLES—Slow, with a fair supply; fully up to last quotations, while prices are unchanged, $2,50@3 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4½; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7½.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for the better grades, with sales at 37@40, while common and inferior is very dull

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2,25, the outside figure for choice navy—but few sales above $2.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 3c.

CHEESE—Dull but unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 16c; Hamburge at 16½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½c; New York Goshen, 18@18½c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Bahle Barries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 25@25½c in jobbing lots, and 26@26c in a retail way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@95 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull and unchanged. We continue to quote Apples at 6¾@7¼c. Peaches 7¾@8¾c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 16@20c for pared. Blackberries at 15@16c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—In good supply and dull with sales reported at 21@22.

FLOUR—Market steady with a fair local demand out prices are unchanged. We continue to quote Superfine flours, in store, at $4@5,25 for Spring; $5,50@5,75 for winter, and $7@8 for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—There is a good milling demand for Wheat and little or none offering; we continue to quote, in the absence of sales, at $1,10@1,14, for fair to prime Red. Oats in demand, arrivals light and market almost bare; we quote, nominally at 44@45c, buying and 47@50c, selling. Corn, also, scarce and in demand and higher. Either ear or shelled would probably have brought 78@80 cts to day —there were some sales of prime yellow shelled, to go east, during the week, at 83c and we are cognizant of a dealer having paid 75 cts for 1,000 bushels ear corn, he furnishing sacks. Rye also scarce and wanted with sales of several car loads, at 85@88. Barley firmer and higher; sales of prime to choice spring at 85@90 cts.

HAY—Baled is being sold on wharf and track, as $17@19, as to quality.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

HOMINY—$5,75@6 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is firmer but unchanged; $1,20@1,28, for Extra No. 1 and 88@90 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,50@1,75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Is in demand with regular sales at $2,50@3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Market steady with a fair jobbing demand, while prices are unchanged. Shoulders, 12 for Plain and 13¼ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15½ for Rubbed, and 16½ for Clear; Plain Hams, 16, and Sugar Cured 17@17¼. Lard, 15 @15¾ in tierces, and 16 in kegs. Dried Beef, 19@19½. Mess Pork, $27½.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, in store, at 45@50 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@9½c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5.50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is irregular and higher and difficult, to quote correctly We are cognizant of sales at $8,50@9, bgs sold by one house to another at $8,60, and other dealers quoted from $8 clear up to $10. Timothy seed is scarce and firm, with small sales at $6. Flax seed nominal at $2,15, and market almost bare.

SALT—Unchanged—$1,80@1,85 in car load lots, and the usual advance in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 2, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market has been inactive, and at the same time unsettled this week, the sales in the aggregate being light, while prices have been irregular, though the fluctuations have not been very important. Several events have transpired during the week, of some importance to the trade, the most prominent of which was the failure of several large operators, and as might be expected, this for a time, had a tendency to demoralize the market. Then, again, the freight question was agitated somewhat, having been brought before a special meeting of the Petroleum Association yesterday, and it looks now as though it was in a fair way for being settled. Already the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has reduced the rate from 1,65 to 1,35, a reduction of 30 cents per bbl. Notwithstanding this is a very material reduction, negotiations are still pending with the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and it is believed that shipments can be made by this route considerably below the reduced rate of the Central Company, and besides, it is thought to be good policy to have routes to the sea-board, so that the trade here can have the advantage of a little competition. Corporations are like individuals they will take advantages whenever the occasion offers, and the only remedy for this is competit on.

There is another matter to which we have been requested to call attention, and it is an important one as upon it hinges to some extent our western and southern trade. Our manufacturers complain that the government inspector, whose duty it is to test all refined oil that is shipped by river to ascertian whether or not it will stand the proper fire test, is not qualified for the position. It is claimed that oil which instead of standing 110 stood 120 and over has been rejected by this official, causing great annoyance and expense to our refiners, and that it has been and is still done so frequently, that it has restricted and crippled our western and southern trade. It is right and proper to reject oil that does not come up to the proper test, but if, as is alleged, rejections have been made when the oil was considerably above the required test, it is all wrong.

Receipts Crude this week, 8,947; last week, 12,092; January 1st to date, 196,-440; same time last year, 149,678. Exports refined this week, 7,326; last week, 9,143; January 1st to date 97,660; same time last year, 7 4,749. Sales this week, 18,500 bbls crude; 4,000 refined; last week, 11,100 crude, 11,000 refined.

CRUDE.

Market, notwithstanding it is reported strong above, is unchanged here, and even at present quotations, the demand is only moderate; indeed, there are but few buyers aside from the "shorts"—parties who sold some time ago and are now covering. Sale 2,000 bbls seller April, at 11¾, and 500 "Parker" at 10¾. Seller all year, nominal at 14¼@14¾.

REFINED.

Market quiet and unchanged, though somewhat stronger than on Thursday. Sale 1,000 April, at 25½; 500 do, at 25¾; and a "line," May to August, at 26¾. Buyer all year quoted at 30.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 2—Cotton market dull, with sales 25 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 3,230 bales; flour dull and drooping, with sales 5,800 bbls at $4,35@4,55 for superfine State and western, $4,65@5,30 for extra State, $4,60@5,45 for extra western, $5,15 @6,15 for white wheat extra, $4,80@6 for round hoop Ohio, $5@6 for extra St. Louis, and $6,10@8 for good shipping do, including 1,500 bbls low grades extra for extra. Rye Flour: sales 200 bbls at $4 25@5. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky: sales 600 bbls western at $1,01@1,03, closing firm at $1,03. Wheat: receipts 21,180 bush; wheat dull and declining, with sales 26,000 bush, chiefly last evening, at $1,05 for Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1,20 for No. 1 Milwaukee delivered, $1,42@1,50 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 5,900 bush; corn scarch, is better, and in demand, chiefly speculative, sales 47,000 bush at $1,03@1,06¼c for new mixed western, $1,06@1,07 for old do in store, and $1,07@1,08 for new yellow Jersey. Oats: receipts 11,157 bush; oats firmer, with sales 19,000 bush at 56@57½c for western, and 61½@64c for Ohio and State. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull, with sales 300 hhds Cuba at 9@9½c and 60 boxes Havana at 9½c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 15@20c for Ameri-

Porterfield; 5 bxs soap, 1 do candles, E McKeown; 25 bxs candles, John Colvin & Co; 25 do do, S H Baird; 50 do cheese, Bruggerman & O'B; 4 hhds tobacco, Kough, Meyer & Co; 10 hf butts do, 20 caddies do, R W Jenkinson; 30 bxs do, L Jones; 20 hf butts do, Carter, McGrew & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 2.—8 cars 1 ore, 2 do w do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do o s ore, Bryan & C; 3 do l s ore, Jones & L; 2 cases paper, F Wood; 1 case gum, Shepard & D; 1 do do, Robb & P; 8,000 feet lumber, G A Mundorff; 2 bxs butter, 11 jugs molasses, Bruggerman & O; 53 sks potatoes, 36 do oats, 30 do rye, Robb & H; 66 do oats, Mraham & M; ½ bbl eggs, S S Marvin; 4 do do, Atwell & L; 2 do do, Craighead; 1 do do, J Duff & Son; 1 do po. Paul & G; 16 sks oats, Day & Co; 1 keg a butter, 4 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 11 do apples, 4 do d peaches, J Duff & Son; 5 do eggs, Bruggerman & C; 1 do do, Barnard; 4 do onions, 8 do d peaches, 6 do apples, J J Pettit & Co; 50 do lub oil, Wesley, N & Co; 20 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 14 do potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 18 jugs molasses, Voigt, M & Co; 20 do do, 19 do syrup, P G Craighead; 50 do do, J Porterfield.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 2—15 bales broom corn, Z B Taylor; 19 bales p stock, Markle & Son; 1 car s iron, T Mayloney; 250 pigs lead, Dilbridge & Son; 100 bbls flour, S B Floyd & Co; 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 165 pkgs rags, Pgh Paper Manf; 50 do do, 19 do syrup, P G Craighead; 50 do do, J Porterfield.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, April 2—3 cars metal, Dunbar Iron Co; 18 bgs seed, Voigt, M & Co; 62 bbls whisky, D Wallace; 75 do cement, D R Eckerr; 2 bdls leather, J Y McLaughin; 1 car sand, Melting & E; 5 bbls eggs, McCracken & G; 38 do corn, Scott & C; 3 bales rags, lot p paper, Markle & Co; 2 bgs sacks, W J Steel & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 2.—305 gallons s ware, R & C Magan; 233 do do, Buckfield & Nehonse; 46 sks bran, Ross & Ewing; 40 sks, 5 bbls flour, V Lindsay; 15 jugs maple syrup, J Frazier; 15 do do, W S Nimick; 10 do do, A Nimick; 10 do do, J Cuthbert; 4 cars are, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 1 car metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 91 sks oats, H Schmidt.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET, April 2.—4 bbls apples, McCracken & G; 3 do onions, 1 do eggs, P Cope; 3 do eggs, S B Floyd & Co, 199 do apples, M Watson; 8 pkgs eggs, 8 do butter, M W Rankin; 2 do do 9 do eggs, E Anison; 30 sks wool, Clark & C; 5 do Whisky, E Bachtald; 13 do apples, J S Elliott & Co; 145 bxs w glass, King; 13 do do, R U Schmertz.

SS. LOUIS PER GLENDAMI, April, 2.—1,043 iron bloums, 300 tons metal, Nimick & Co; 92 bbls clay, T Coffin; 250 g s hides, S Hamburgh & Co; 2 0 sks skip stuff; J C Fairley; 2 bales linen, H Garwig & Co; 300 bbls clay, Ed Rempart; 150 bgs shipstuff, S B Floyd & Co; 66 bbls bones, Seward & E; 100 bbls flour, J Porterfield; 1 hhd tobacco, H Dalmyer; lot h h goods, Mrs Mary Fox.

NEW ORLEANS PER MANAGER, April 2,—36 hhds sugar, John McDevitt; 10 bxs tobacco, Johnston & Colvin; 34 pkgs furniture, H Berger; 5 do do, Oltelb & Co; 2 do do, T B Young & Co; 5 do do, Hammer & Son; 5 do do, Olson & Co.

NEW ORLEANS PER GLASGOW, April 2.—63 bales cotton, Kenneey, O & Co; 56 hhds sugar, W Millar & Co; 55 do do, Robb & Collard; 81 tes hhms, E H Myers & Co; 43 sks potatoes, W C Armstrong.

RIVER PACKETS.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid pa senger steamer GILENDALE, Capt. HARE, will leave for the above and intermediate ports WEDNESDAY, April 6th, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to apl4 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer CAMELIA, Capt. R. MASON, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, April 6th. For freight or passage apply on board or to apl4 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

NORTHERN LINE STEAMERS.

For St. Louis, Davenport Dubuque and St. Paul, THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE

STEAMER LAKE SUPERIOR

Captain J. WORDEN . . . S. GRENNELL, Clerk.

Will leave as above on TUESDAY, April 12th

STEAMER RED WING,

WM. P. HIGBT, Capt. P. FLANNIGAN, Clerk.

Will leave on SATURDAY, April 16th.

These new and magnificent steamers are under charge of careful and experienced officers, and are supplied second to none on the rapidly rising Mississippi. Low rates to Passengers and shippers. For particular apply to R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street, or to mh31 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BERNARD, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 M o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD Agents. mh17 FENDER & EVANS, No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel steamer, ALLEGHENY DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, pas sage, or other information, apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS. fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FENDER & EVANS, No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

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Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climate or hot weather.

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Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

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Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Oil Tanners' Stuff- Benzole, ing and Finishing Gasoline, Oil, Illuminating Oil, Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfec ly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was falling yesterday afternoon, with 18 feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather clear and pleasant, and for the time being the rain storm is over.

The Messenger, from New Orleans, Cahnella, from St. Louis, and Belle from Wheeling, arrived during Saturday night.

The Nellie Rogers, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, was at Evansville on Friday, and the Reserve, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, was at Cairo the same day.

The Simpson Horner in decending the falls at Louisville with a tow of coal, knocked one of her chimneys down and demolished the other by coming in contact with the bridge.

Capt. Wash Ker expects to have his new Portsmouth packet finished inside of a month.

Geo. W. Henry, who has been in the employ of Harry Rose & Co., and other steamboat agents, at Cincinnati, as receiving clerk and night watchman for eight or nine years, stole a check from Mr. Rose's desk, for $71,50, on Wednesday, forged Mr. Rose's name to it, and got several acquaintances succeeded in getting it cashed. It is supposed that he left there for Pittsburgh.

The Great Republic, St. Louis to New Orleans, was at Cairo on Friday, where she added 300 tons.

A telegram from Capt. Anawalt, of the Wild Duck, dated at Steubenville, on Saturday, stated that one of his barges, the Prescott, was taking water, but that he had hopes of saving it. This barge was heavily loaded for the Upper Mississippi, mainly with iron and nails. An effort was being made to get a barge here to send to the relief of Capt. Anawalt.

The new and splendid Northern Line steamer, Lake Superior, commenced receiving freight on Saturday and will leave as advertised on Saturday next for the Upper Mississippi. She will be followed by the Red Wing, belonging to the same company, also brand new, having been on Saturday week.

The Glendale arrived from St. Louis, with a good trip. As will be seen by card she is announced for a return trip, leaving on Wednesday. The Glendale is in all respects, one of the finest boats in the trade.

The Col. Arlington is due here from Cincinnati this morning and will return as usual to-morrow at noon.

The Camelia, Captain R. C. Mason, is announced far Nashville, and passengers and shippers can rely on her going clear through.

The Col. Charles departed for Cincinnati on Saturday evening.

—Katie P. Kountz is the name selected by Capt. W. J. Kountz; for his mammoth new stern wheeler, now under contract, and it is expected that she will be completed in October next. The Katie P. Kountz will have a 220 feet keel, 237 feet length of deck, beam 50 feet, and hold 6½ feet, Her Engines will be low pressure—the Hartupee Moderator. She will be provided with fifteen staterooms in two batteries. The boilers have not been contracted for. She is to be exclusively a freight boat, and will carry 1,500 tons, and is not to draw more than 33 inches light. She is being constructed of heavy materials, and will be divided into fifteen water tight compartments, so as to be perfectly secure even if the hull should be broken by snags or any other obstruction. The Katie Kountz will have no guards, and two chimneys, although only one was originally intended.

—The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, referring to the City of Evansville, says. Capt. Dexter says she is improving in speed since her machinery has settled to its bearings and become smooth, and is entirely satisfied with her, notwithstanding she was not built at Louisville. Her fuel bill last week footed up exactly $168. During that time she run 800 miles, doing a regular packet business, which made the consumption of fuel equal to what it would have been had she kept away from the bank and run 1,200 miles. This is a good showing in favor of the Modernation style of machinery.

—The Bermuda was purchased by Capt. Sam. James, on Thursday, from Messrs. Williams, Barton and Cochran of Madison, Indiana. Capt. James will place the Bermuda in the Cincinnati and Evansville trade, and will command her. The price paid was $10,000

—The Evansville *Journal*, of Wednesday, says: The R. E. Lee and St. Marys were almost entirely light. The Lee registered 135 tons, and the Captain of St. Marys. There is a great scarcity of coal below, and the Virginia, Robert E. Lee and St. Marys coaled here.

—Jno. Atkinson, 50 years of age, a pioneer steamer and the pioneer pilot plying in the Sacramento River between San Francisco and Sacramento, since 1849, died in the latter city on Monday week.

—Several suits have been commenced at Memphis against the Liberty, Commercial, Vallalla and Oil City, by parties to whom they are indebted.

—The R. E. Lee made the run from Evansville to Henderson, on Wednesday, 12 miles, in 38 minutes, including one landing.

—The towboat Bengal Tiger is owned by parties in the Upper Mississippi, and not by W. H. Brown, as reported yesterday.

—Arkansas river was falling at Little Rock on Wednesday, with only 15 inches water above the bar.

—The Bellevernon, Sallie and Mollie Ebert arrived at New Orleans on Thursday.

—The Far West, Pittsburgh to Fort Benton, left Cincinnati on Thursday.

—The Mary Miller has laid up at Evansville, and is for sale

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

Wood St., cor. Second Avenue.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Gold, Coupons, Bonds and Stocks

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A. BRADLEY, President. ap5:d&f CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

OF PITTSBURGH,

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Safe Keeping of Valuables,

Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its

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Corner Fourth and Wood Streets,

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(SUCCESSOR TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

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And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my17:1y82

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE

CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK

Of Pittsburgh,

At the close of business March 24th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 986,378 34
Overdrafts	6 124 04
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900 000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,650 75
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	136 379 03
Due from other National Banks	20 000 00
Due from other Banks and Bank's	2,6 7 74
Banking House	93,814 34
Furniture and Fixtures	3,091 48
Current Expenses	3,361 48
Taxes Paid	5,437 45
Premiums	18,329 61
Cash Items	3,992 35
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,043 54
Bills of other National Banks	3,834 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels	4,643 48
Legal Tender Notes	90,180 00
Three Per Cent. Certificates	15,000 00
	$ 2,344 854 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000 000 00
Surplus Fund	60 000 00
Dividends unpaid	34 341 00
National Bank Circulation	800 000 00
Individual Deposits	413 164 32
Due to National Banks	346 77
	$ 2,344 854 30

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, DAVID SCOTT, JR., Cashier of the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORD N, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1870.

JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. MCCLURG, }
JOHN W. HALFANT, } Directors.
E. F. JONES, }

REPORT OF THE

CONDITION OF THE

Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank,

Of Pittsburgh, at the close of business, March 24th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 791,29) 35
Overdrafts	1,847 87
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	800,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	10,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortg's	17,847 87
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	32,667 00
Due from other National Banks	33,443 87
Due from other Banks & Bankers	17,520 04
Banking House	110,949 55
Current Expenses	3,203 07
Taxes Paid	4,149 99
Cash Items (including Stamps)	3,148 88
Exchanges for the Clearing House	17,533 30
Bills of other National Banks	43,566 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	604 00
Legal Tender Notes	2,816 16
	240,807 00
	$2,098,339 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	235,451 53
Profits	5,187
Exchanges	4 242 47
Interest	10 624
National Bank Circulation outstanding	646,089 00
Dividends unpaid	576,989 88
Individual Deposits	3,481 00
Due to National Banks	43,644 99
Due to other Banks and Bankers	4,900 09
	$2,098,339 07

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 t day of March, 1870 JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. L. BOLLMAN, }
JOHN H. HALFANT, } Directors.
STEWART MCKEE, }

REPORT OF THE

CONDITION OF THE

Farmers Deposit National Bank,

At the close of business March 24th 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,107,258 43
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation	300 000 00
Due from Redeeming Agents	51,096 79
Due from other Banks and Bankers	10,081 03
Banking House	24,089 15
Current Expenses	16,000 00
Taxes Paid	3,193 14
Premiums	5,442 75
Cash Items, including U. S. Notes	3,660 85
Bills of other National Banks	8,687 00
Bills of other Banks	4,736 00
Fractional Currency, including Nick

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Subscribers changing their residences or places of business will consult their convenience and our own by leaving word for the carriers at our counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Work has commenced for the new Opera House by the tearing down of small building on Diamond alley.

Deputy Mayor Cartwright yesterday committed Michael Daily to jail for five days on a charge of disorderly conduct.

City Councils.—A special meeting of Councils will be held this afternoon at two o'clock, to consider the Paid Fire Department question.

Mayor Callow's morning levee yesterday was attended by seven unfortunates who had unwisely taken an overdose the evening previous. The office was quiet the remainder of the day.

Teachers' Banquet.—We acknowledge an invitation to be present at the second annual banquet of the Ralston school teachers, to-morrow evening. Arrangements have been made on a liberal scale and a pleasant and enjoyable time may be anticipated by all who attend.

Scripture History.—The exhibitions of Biblical Tableaux, after the celebrated drawings of Gustavus Dore still continue in Turner's Hall. The representations of incidents, narrated in the New Testament; will commence this evening, and will undoubtedly draw full houses, like all former exhibitions.

Mayor Callow on Saturday night issued a warrant for the arrest of John Carrady, of the First Ward, who was charged with disorderly conduct on oath of his wife Mary. It seems John whiles away his leisure hours in whipping his spouse. It may be fun for him but she decidedly objects, which is only natural.

Slight Fire.—About half past nine o'clock Saturday night a slight fire occurred in the engine shop of the Artisan Works of Klnger, Jones & Co., Penn street. An alarm was sounded from box 2, corner of Penn and Second streets, which was responded to promptly by the firemen of the First District. The interior and roof of the building were considerably damaged before the flames were extinguished.

Kept the Funds.—George Detrich made information, Saturday, before Alderman Arentz, of Allegheny, against Tobias Detrich for larceny as bailee. George states he entrusted Tobias with the sale of a horse, for which he was to have five dollars commission. He sold the horse, it is alleged, and retained *all* the funds, so George alleges, which is the basis upon which he charges him with the larceny as bailee. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Before Alderman Lindsay.—Two informations were made before Alderman Lindsay on Saturday. One by Fannie Marleton charging Mary Miller with the larceny of a shawl. The defendant alleged she had only borrowed the shawl and intended to return it. The case will probably be settled by the parties. The other information was for assault and battery on the person of Kate Wallaker by Anna Maders. Warrant issued.

Sudden Death.

Alderman Joseph A. Butler, in the absence of Coroner Clawson, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Margaret Coyle, wife of Bernard Coyle, who died suddenly at her residence on Crawford street, Saturday. It appears that she had been subject to fits for some time. Her husband left home Saturday morning to go to his work, leaving his wife well as usual, and when he returned in the evening found her lying with her head on the window sill dead.

The jury found that she came to her death from heart disease.

She was thirty-three years of age and a native of Ireland.

Householder's Trouble.

People who own houses sometimes have trouble with their possessions. Mr. William Ash, owner of a piece of real estate on Penn street, has within a few days past experienced a little of this trouble. From his statement made to Alderman Taylor, Saturday afternoon, it appears that he rented the house on this property to Michael Smith. Michael, he says, kept it open all the year, and as the term of his lease began to close expressed a desire to leave. The landlord alleges he accordingly rented the house to another party. Moving day came, but Michael had changed his mind and refused to move. Here was a mix. The landlord is attempting to get out of it, and for this purpose made information against Michael for forcible detainer, upon which a warrant was issued.

The Missing Pocketbook.

A pocketbook disappeared very mysteriously from a trunk in a boarding house on Penn street, 12th ward, a few nights ago. It belonged to Daniel Akler and contained about $40. Daniel didn't care about losing the money, and having no faith in spiritualism didn't believe it was taken out of his trunk through the influence of any supernatural medium. In considering the matter he reflected that his fellow roommate, Wm. Lewis, had left the house about the same time. To ascertain if his suspicions were correct in the matter, he subsequently made an information before Alderman Lindsay against Lewis for larceny. When that individual is arrested he will have an opportunity of clearing himself from the suspicion now resting upon him.

Interesting Occasion — The Duquesne Greys Again in the Presentation Business.

On Saturday evening at Holtzheimer's dining rooms on Fifth avenue, a large party of Duquesne Greys and invited guests assembled to do honor to Lieut. John Cowley in the way of a presentation. The gift was an elegant sword, a belt, sash and pair of epaulettes gotten up by Messrs. Biggs & Hoyle the well known jewelers. The meeting organized by calling Capt. David Campbell to the chair, who, in a neat and well worded speech highly complimentary to the recipient, presented the articles in behalf of the Duquesne Greys. Lieut. Cowley happily responded. After an excellent supper was disposed of wine was introduced and speech, song and sentiment ruled. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by a number of gentlemen present and general good cheer prevailed.

Lieut. Cowley has been one of the most ardurous laborers in the work of reorganizing the gallant Greys and the high compliment paid him could have fallen on none more worthy.

Soldiers' Monument.

It is the intention of those having the matter in charge to have the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monnmeut laid on the 30th of May, or "Decoration Day," and the work for the foundation will be commenced immediately. We are informed by General Pearson that it is intended to make the corner stone ceremonies grand and imposing, and that invitations are to be extended to all the military and civic organizations in the country, including all our military companies, firemen, Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Good Men, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and all other open and secret associations, to participate in the procession on the occasion, and that President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan and others have been invited to participate in the ceremonies. Proposals are invited for the erection of the monument, to be left at General Pearson's office, 64 Grant street, before the 14th inst. Already a number have been received. It is the intention of the Building Committee, if such can be effected, to have the monument completed and dedicated on the 30th of May, 1871, just one year from the laying of the corner stone.

Personal.

Yesterday morning the Rev. James R. Mills, recently appointed pastor of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, occupied his pulpit for the first time. His opening discourse, on "The Dignity and Duties of the Christian Ministry," was happily timed and appropriate, and made a very favorable impression upon the congregation. In the development of his theme the reverend speaker displayed an unusual methodical arrangement of thought, fine power of analysis, pleasing oratory and a devotional fervor which commended it very forcibly to the attention of the hearers. Throughout it evidenced an educated reflective mind of a high order, vigorously trained and cultivated, and in earnest sympathy with the great work to which he has given his life. The Rev. Mr. Mills, as a minister, it is not invidious to say, occupies a position among the best connected with the Pittsburgh Conference—a reputation which his efforts of yesterday fully sustained. The charge, to which he has been called, has been exceedingly happy in the choice. Under his administration, from present auguries, the ensuing Conference year, cannot but be pleasant and profitable, alike to pastor and people.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A case of more than usual interest was decided in the United States District Court, Saturday. We refer to the case of Julius Adler, Louis Rosenberg and Penrose Fleisher, indicted first for carrying on the business of rectifying distilled spirits without giving the capacity of their establishment; 2d, for giving false notice of capacity; 3d, for making fraudulent entries in their return book; and fourth, for changing packages after they had been gauged, inspected and stamped by the revenue officer. The case was conducted by United States District Attorney H. Bucher Swope for the government, and by Ex-District Attorney Carnahan and J. Lazear, Esq., for defendants.

The defendants were rectifyers doing business on Liberty street, where it was alleged they were carrying on an extensive establishment, and rectifying whiskey without first giving notice to the collector of internal revenue, as they were required to do by law, the capacity of their establishment, and further, that when called upon by the officer it is alleged that they gave a false notice of capacity. It was also alleged that the firm had received six barrels of Kentucky whisky, the proof of which was changed after passing through the hands of the revenue officer, and further, that they sold a barrel of whisky in Baltimore, bearing the brand of Wm. McKim & Co. and purporting to be McKim's originally distilled spirits, which, on being chemically analyzed, was found to be rectified spirits of a very inferior quality, and to contain a large quantity of sulphuric acid.

The trial commenced on Friday, the 24th ult., and was not concluded until Saturday, the 26 instant. The Court House was crowded during the continuance of the trial, liquor dealers and manufacturers of the city, county and surrounding counties, being present and manifesting a deep interest in the proceedings. The testimony closed Thursday and the case was argued and submitted to the jury Friday. Mr. Carnahan opened the argument on the part of the defendants, and it is said, by many who heard him, made his best effort, occupying about two hours and a half. He was followed by District Attorney Swope, who closed for the United States with a most forcible, ingenious and convincing argument, occupying about an hour and a half. During the course of his argument he proved to the satisfaction of the jury the presence of sulphuric acid in the whisky shipped to Baltimore, by a chemical test described by Prof. Wuth, who had made the analysis, using the litmus paper, which being of a pure white was immersed in sulphuric acid turns a blood red. It was evident from the manner in which the case was conducted that it was made a *test* case as to the ability and capacity of Mr. Swope, and he came out victorious. He did not press the conviction on the first two counts, but the force of his argument was on the third and fourth. He held that the defendants were not only defrauding the Government but they were imposing upon McKim & Co. and also upon their customers.

The Judge charged the jury fairly and impartially as is characteristic of him, and they left the box Friday evening, after which court adjourned. They had been out but a short time before a verdict was agreed upon which was sealed and delivered on the opening of court Saturday morning. The jury found that the defendants are not guilty on the first third and fourth counts of the indictment and not guilty on the second count. Mr. Carnahan, moved for a new trial.

The maximum punishment on the indictment is four years imprisonment and an aggregate fine of about $15,000.

We learn that a paper was presented to a number of the jurymen and signed by some of them, setting forth the fact that they were not aware that the defendants could be imprisoned when they made up the verdict, otherwise it would have been different. For what purpose the paper is intended we are not informed unless it be urged as one of the reasons for a new trial, which have not yet been filed, and if for that purpose, we think it would have but little weight with the Court as the jury have nothing to do with the punishment in the case, it is fixed by law and it is the duty of the jury only to find the facts, under the law. The case was fairly tried and ably prosecuted on both sides, and it is quite probable that a new trial will be granted.

In the case of the United States vs. the distillery of Edward Lyon, a rule was granted on Collector Gurnsay to show cause why U. Einstein should not be declared first informer.

The petit jurors who have been in attendance for the past three weeks, were finally discharged with the thanks of the Court. A new panel will be present this week.

District Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, April 2—In the case of Krelling vs. Becker et al, previously reported. Verdict for defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

75 Riddell vs. Duff.
110 Citizen's Oil Refining Company vs. Dilworth & Bonney.
112 Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
176 Brown for use vs. Owners of steamboat "Reindeer."
180 Owners of steamboat "Gray Fox" vs. Millingar, McCoy & Co.
194 Brown vs. Seiferth.
208 Seitz vs. Brown.
209 Same vs. Same.
134 (O. L.) Waring & King vs. Miller & Co.
101 (O. L.) Napier vs Darlington.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

SATURDAY, April 2.—The usual Saturday business, consisting of disposing of motions and hearing arguments, was transacted in this Court, none of which was of special importance.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

41 Hill vs. Frothy et al.
55 P. & C. Gas, Coal & Coke Co. vs. Hartman.
54 Same vs. Henderson.
55 Snodgrass use vs. Snodgrass et al.
59 Sumner & Co. vs. Updegraff et ux.
61 Murphy vs. Borough of Monongahela.
62 Bonnert vs. Sterling.
65 Central Pass. R. W. Co. vs. Oakland Pass. R. W. Co.
67 Clark vs. McIntyre.
69 Snodgrass vs. Hull.
70 Stephenson vs. Prescot et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY, April 2.—Wm. Keigley, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

John Henmiller, found guilty on an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, pay a fine of thirty dollars and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

Frank Link, convicted on an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of ten days.

Charles Ritter and Conrad Wagner, who entered a plea of *nolle contendere* to an indictment for misdemeanor, under the act of Assembly governing the Board of Health, were each sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, the costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence is complied with, or for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Rivers Drake, who plead guilty to an indictment for larceny of clothing from the Merchants' Hotel, was called up for sentence. He stated that he was a resident of Yellow Springs, Ohio, and that he was on his way to Philadelphia. The articles were stolen while he was under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the County Work House for a period of six months.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Sturgeon, charged with desertion on oath of his wife, Elizabeth Sturgeon, was taken up. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution and the sum of $20 per month to his wife until further order of the Court.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. W. B. Sterrett, charged with desertion on oath of his wife, Mary Sterrett. The prosecutrix alleged that her husband left her in August 1865, and had refused to contribute to her support. The parties were married about fifteen years since and have five children. At the time stated above Mr. Sterrett, on account of some family difficulty, the nature of which did not transpire in the evidence, left his wife, but, it appears, made provision for her support by leaving money in the hand of Mr. McMasters with instructions to pay her the sum of ten dollars per week.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

262 Com. vs. J. C. Moon.
425 " Henry A. Hadgrass.
151 " Abraham A. Tilman.
220 " James Scanlon and West Sill, two cases.
222 " Wm. Barney and John Black.
270 " Elijah Hall and Wm. Rafferty.
271 " Henry Vierheller.
272 " Wm. Rafferty, et al.
254 " John Meyer, et al.
123 " George Muckler.
58 " Caroline Schubert.
198 " James McKee.
240 " Robert Ramsey.
246 " Bernadine Decker.
250 " George Greenwood.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

147 Com. vs. Charles Simmons.
259 " John Hollingshead and A. Weaver, et al.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Officers' Report—The Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Condition of the Home.

Saturday afternoon a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held at their office on Fourth avenue.

Present—Messrs. Anderson, Douglas, Hays, Hartley, Kincaid, Fitzsimmons, McKee, Shaw and Torrence.

Minutes read and approved.

THAT HOSPITAL.

Mr. Shaw, chairman of the special committee on Western Pennsylvania Hospital, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN, Your committee appointed to meet with the managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital in conjunction with committees of the Directors of the Poor, of both Allegheny City and Allegheny county for the purpose of having the hospital located in the Twelfth ward made available as a general hospital in accordance with its charter, report that a meeting was held in January last at the Bank of Pittsburgh at the request of John Harper, Esq., with a number of the managers of the Hospital, at which time the matter was discussed and approved by all the members present.

Since that time your committee have heard nothing officially from the Hospital managers, nor have they received any recognition as committees representing their respective boards.

We therefore ask to be discharged, feeling satisfied that we are regarded as inefficient, as a matter with which we have no business.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

RIGHT OF WAY.

A communication was received from B. F. Jones, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company setting forth that the Company had been authorized to construct a track from Pittsburgh to Reis' Landing, that the route laid out passed through a portion of the City Farm, in Mifflin township, and that the Company therefore asked for the right of way, sixty feet in width, through the "Farm" upon such terms and conditions as might be agreed upon.

The communication was accepted and referred to the Monthly Committee for April, consisting of Messrs. McKee, Hartley and Moorhead, who will report to the next regular meeting of the Board.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

Dr. Rex physician, reported 73 visits and 12 office visits, during March.

Superintendent W. D. Patterson of the City Farm, reported that eighteen persons had been admitted during the month, fifteen males and three females; during the same time there were twenty-three discharged—fifteen male and eight females, showing a nett decrease in the month of five. The whole on the last day of April contained one hundred and sixty-five inmates—82 males 83 females; during the month there was one birth and two deaths; the deceased were James Hughes, aged about eighty-four years, and Catharine Stronemeyer aged about twenty-five years.

The reports were received and filed.

Bills to the amount of $3,165.14 were presented and warrants ordered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President was authorized to "bind out" Henry Craig, aged eight years, to Jacob Tanner, a resident of Economy township, Beaver county.

Mr. Fitzsimmons offered the following: Resolved, that the physician of the City "Alms House" be instructed to make a monthly report of the sanitary condition of the institution, also the number of births, sick, and cause of death, and such suggestions as he may deem proper for the health of the institution. Adopted.

During the 1st and 3rd days of the present month $239 was expended in out door relief by the Secretary; assistance was thus rendered to 124 persons.

Adjourned.

NEW GOODS.

Preparation for the Spring Season by an Old and Reliable House.

Merchants visiting the city or making out their orders in anticipation of the spring trade, are especially requested to read the advertisement in another column of Messrs. McCord & Co., 131 Wood street, one of the oldest, staunchest and most reliable firms of the city. This house, in view of the bright prospects of a large trade, has laid in an immense and judiciously assorted stock of hats, caps and straw goods, which in view of the recent decline in gold, is offered at most reasonable figures to retail as well as wholesale purchasers. We only had the pleasure of looking through the assortment, and without any hesitation pronounce it the finest and most complete ever opened in this city, while we are convinced that the low prices will induce purchasers to those which prevailed anterior to the war. The stock is so comprehensive that we fear to enumerate any of the numerous articles which go to make it up, for one is bewildered in the profusion of fur, wool and palm hats for men and boys, ladies' hats of all conceivable shapes and descriptions, misses' hats sun shades, and all kinds of straw goods. The stock, which is entirely fresh, was selected with the utmost care and possesses very decided advantages to purchasers. We commend Messrs. McCord & Co. to our readers, and hope that they will succeed this season in increasing the large share of public patronage hitherto directed towards them.

Wall Papers and Where to Purchase.

Spring is upon us, moving day is over and people and things are generally settling down into the ordinary and common place. But the housekeeper seldom at this season enjoys repose, for she must make things shine out to the best advantage while the balmy spring weather lasts. The papering of halls, walls and ceilings is no inconsiderable item in renovation, and certainly nothing adds so much to the cheer and comfort of the house as the cleanly laid and heartsome wall paper. Proper selection is generally a troublesome matter, except in such cases where the purchasing visitor makes selection at an establishment so large, complete and well stocked as that of Messrs. Jos. R. Hughes & Bro., No. 107 Market street, near Fifth avenue. There the visitor will find a most endless profusion of papers of all the latest styles and fashions, from the humble kitchen bolts to the elaborate drawing-room velvets, gold and panels. The stock is not only large and complete, but has been judiciously selected with the especial view of suiting the Pittsburgh market. We invite our readers to pay a visit to this establishment before purchasing elsewhere, and to look through the stock and inquire the prices. The firm are fair dealing and honorable business gentlemen, with whom it is a pleasure to have business transactions.

Is Laughing Gas Safe?

A question which is asked by many who are interested in its use—"and why is it better than Chloroform or Ether?" The reason is obvious. In the use of Chloroform and Ether the blood is deprived of its usual amount of oxygen, or *life principle*, thus reducing the vital forces to a low scale where life balances in a very uncertainty—and as this loss can only be supplied by imbibing oxygen from the air we breathe, is explained why languor follows their use, and so long a time is required to regain the former strength. In the use of the gas, there is no reduction in the *vital forces*, by depriving the blood of oxygen, but the gas possessing a *superabundance* of oxgen, as soon as its effects as an anæsthetic pass off, the individual is as vigorous as before taking it.

Thus you see a feeble nervous organism instead of being injured by pure nitrous oxide gas, is really benefitted in case of its use, such systems needing a stimulant which it really is. But as there are scientific principles involved in the manufacture and use, none but persons thoroughly competent should use it, and as such we confidently recomend Dr. Gillespie, whose office is at No. 246 Penn street, as a scientific man, fully competent to perform all the duties of his profession with ability and skill.

Chandaliers and Gas Fixings.

Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, the extensive dealers in general gas, water and steam fittings, announce the receipt of a very large stock of new chandaliers, embracing all the latest styles and noveltiss. The assortment is very fine and from the stock judicious selections can be readily made for parlors, halls, dining and drawing rooms, bed chambers, offices, counting rooms, public halls and churches. The recent purchases were made on the downward tendency of the gold market and hence the prices rule very low in comparison with those of last year. Messrs. Weldon & Kelly attend promptly and in the very best style of workmanship to all orders for gas, steam and water fixings, and to general satisfaction in all cases. Repairing is likewise made a leading speciality, and competent workmen are sent promptly to any place ordered. We earnestly recommend this firm to the patronage of our readers, knowing from practical experience that they fairly and faithfully discharge all work entrusted to them.

FAMILY JARS.

Jealousy, Separation, Kidnapping—A Habeas Corpus Case and a Charge of Adandonment.

A case of more than usual interest to scandle-mongers came up in the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, in which was involved the separation of a husband and wife, and the alleged kidnapping of the children by the former, all the result of jealousy aroused by a meddlesome, tattling woman. The case first came into Court on the information of Mrs. Mary Sterrett, charging her husband, Wm. B. Sterrett, with abandonment, the facts of which will be found in our Court proceedings. While this case was pending a scene was enacted which brought the parties into court. It appears that after the husband and wife separated, the children were left with the wife, and the husband contributed the sum of ten dollars per week for the support of the wife and five children. They remained in her custody until about two weeks since when, it is alleged by Mrs. Sterrett, they were kidnapped or stolen by Mr. Sterrett and placed in the charge of the managers of the "Home for the Friendless." About a week since Elder Sterrett, one of the children referred to above, was stolen from the "Home," and an information was made before Alderman McMasters charging William G. Deer with stealing her. Deer was committed for trial, and in default of bail Mrs. Sterrett presented a petition in Court setting forth that three of her children, viz: John Sterrett, aged twelve years; Mary Sterrett, aged nine years; and Anne Sterrett, aged three years, were unlawfully and unjustly held by Mrs. Levi Wade, Mrs. Neil, Mrs. Robert Jones, and other ladies, directors of the "Home for the Friendless," at the instance of William B. Sterrett, notwithstanding that she, the petitioner, had made application that they should be delivered into her hands, she claiming to be their rightful custodian. Therefore she asked that a writ be issued commelling the respondents to bring the aforesaid junior members of her family into Court, that proper disposition might be made of them.

As the facts in both cases were similar the Court decided to hear them both at once.

From the testimonyit appears that the parties were married fifteen years since and lived together until the summer of 1867, and had a family of five children. Some time in August, '67, Mrs. Sterrett was informed by a lady acquaintance that her husband was very attentive to a Mrs. Miller, which had a tendency to arouse the wife's jealousy, and from that time forward peace was a stranger in the household. A few months afterward Mr. Sterrett left home, making provision as above stated for the support of his family. He denied the charge of infidelity made against him, and alleges that he has made several attempts to effect a reconciliation. Several witnesses were examined and the Court took the papers and will render a decision in a few days.

PETROLEUM.

How it is Bought, Sold, Gauged and Tested in Liverpool.

A spicy correspondent of the Titusville *Herald* writes the following interesting notes about petroleum, from Liverpool:

"Notwithstanding the great demand for our American oil, even bringing several pence more per gallon than that of the home manufacture here on account of its superior burning qualities, there is considerable fault found on the subject of the test. There are two different modes of testing the oil, which also make the results different. In America the test is by ignition; here the flashing test is adopted. In America, a light is occupied is often as much as thirty minutes. Here the lispectors do it in ten, so that oil which with you will test 120 degrees, on this side will often come up to less than 100 deg. The Act of Parliament which I send you with this, and which] very curiously says nothing about the time to be employed, and also still more curiously designates under the name of "petroleum"—all coal oil which gives off inflammable vapor under 100 deg., while all which fulfilled the conditions over 100 deg., is *not* petroleum, no matter by what name called, was first introduced in 1862 by a member in the interest of the Scotch and Welsh oils, in order to get up a prejudice against the American oils. This house, in view of the bright prospects of a large trade, has laid in an immense and judiciously assorted stock of hats, caps and straw goods, which in view of the recent decline in gold, is offered at most reasonable figures to retail as well as wholesale purchasers. We only had the pleasure of looking through the assortment, and without any hesitation pronounce it the finest and most complete ever opened in this city, while we are convinced that the low prices will induce purchasers to those which prevailed anterior to the war. The stock is so comprehensive that we fear to enumerate any of the numerous articles which go to make it up, for one is bewildered in the profusion of fur, wool and palm hats for men and boys, ladies' hats of all conceivable shapes and descriptions, misses' hats sun shades, and all kinds of straw goods. The stock, which is entirely fresh, was selected with the utmost care and possesses very decided advantages to purchasers. We commend Messrs. McCord & Co. to our readers, and hope that they will succeed this season in increasing the large share of public patronage hitherto directed towards them.

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STILL ANOTHER.

A Little Confidence—How it Was Rewarded—A Victim's Experience Among "Nice Men."

They are not all dead yet; a few of them survive; one of them was in the city Friday night last. He learned a little wisdom while he was here, but it was through a hard school. That class of people, however, will not learn in any other. It happened in this wise: He was waiting at the Union Depot for the two o'clock train for Philadelphia, Saturday morning. While loitering around, a genteel, clever looking gentleman stopped up and entered into conversation. Of course the stranger was going to Philadelphia. In fact his wife was waiting for him at one of the hotels on Smithfield street. In a few minutes the stranger suggested that his new found friend might accompany him to the hotel for his wife and baggage. They started accordingly. At the corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets a new man was encountered. He was introduced as the Superintendent of Baggage of the railroad. The Superintendent said to the other party that his wife and baggage had been taken to the depot, and that the man need only go down to the hotel and pay his bill. Just then the stranger recollected that he had no money, nothing but a $500 check. The Superintendent had none. The depot acquaintance had $150, which in the confidence of his heart he freely allowed to be exchanged for the check. He was then directed to go back to the depot, see the man's wife and baggage, "a large white trunk in the front of the ticket office"—and wait there until the other two came back from the hotel. He never saw them again; neither did his vision rest upon the wife; nor upon the "large white trunk." He mentioned the affair to the officer at the depot, when the swindle was revealed to him. He fainted away at hearing the news, but recovered after a time, and with only eighteen dollars was enabled to proceed on his way to Philadelphia. Fortunately he had purchased his ticket before he became a victim. He didn't give his name, but said he resided near Wheeling and transacted business in Philadelphia. Poor fo— man. Sharp swindlers?

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

The Moving Season and Sundry Items.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW BRIGHTON, April 2, 1870.

The annual moving season is about past once more, and many weary ones, no doubt, are glad of it. A great many of the families of this community changed base. Some moved out of town, others moved in. Several families on the P., F. W. & C. R. R. were obliged to move to Enon, as the repair shops are being removed to that place. Rev. D. Mills, for the last two years pastor of the M. E church of this place, has removed to Allegheny City, and taken charge of North avenue M. E. church. We are sorry to have him leave, but we must submit. Rev. Henderson takes his place here. Though he is a stranger to some of us, we extend our welcome.

Much to the inconvenience of all movers, it rained all day, completely saturating nearly everything in the line of clothing, bedding, carpets, &c.

There were some practical jokes and funny tricks played by those who did not have to move, but movers, we conclude, were rather sedate, and not in a mood for play.

The Temperance League met in the evening. The attendance was small, on account of the rain. C.

Congressional.

The following local petitions were presented last week by General Negley in Congress and referred to the proper committees:

A petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely, humbly acknowledging Almighty God the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and His revealed will as of supreme authority in order to constitute a Christian Government.

Also, a petition of merchants, manufacturers, and citizens, numbering 1,270, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, Pennsylvania, that what is known as the "income tax" be permitted to expire by its own limitation, namely, A. D. 1870, to be again revived only by the exigencies of war, called for the time, and no reproduction or modification; but for its entire abrogation, being convinced from the experience of the past three years that the tendency of this enactment is to sap the foundation of public morals, and to weaken the respect of the people for the necessary and salutary provisions of the revenue system. Its unequal, odious and inquisitorial features are repugnant to the principles of the people, and not tolerated only as a resort in time of war, and not to be thought of in profound peace. Let the tax be laid in any other way.

Grand Opening To-day.

To-day will be marked by the opening, on the European plan, of a first class and respectable restaurant and wine rooms at No. 173 Smithfield street, corner of Strawberry alley, by the genial and popular Frank Bressler. The restaurant will be managed with great ability, and the hungry will be afforded the luxury of good victuals, well and cleanly prepared. Mr. Bressler proposes to keep no other liquor than wines, and in order to secure the best for his patrons makes his own importations direct from the leading wine marts of Europe. To-day there will be set out to all callers a free lunch, and we anticipate a large attendance. We know Mr. Bressler to be a polite, courteous and attentive gentleman, and commend him to the regard of our friends, bespeaking for the new house a large share of the public patronage.

Returned Home.

The Philadelphia delegation of Councilmen, left this city on their homeward trip, at seven o'clock Saturday night. The day was spent principally in an inspection of the Work House, with which the visitors were highly pleased. They made a thorough examination of the place, and seemed greatly interested. They propose to report to their Council recommending the adoption of the general plan of the building at Claremont, the only difference being that their work house will built on a scale about twice as large as ours. During their stay in the city they were very hospitably entertained, and left with the kindest recollections of Pittsburgh generosity.

Foiled.

At an early hour Saturday morning an attempt was made by burglars to enter the residence of Hon. Joseph Walton, Western avenue, Allegheny, below Bidwell street. The burglars procured a ladder and by this means ascended to the roof of the piazza at the rear of the house. They were about entering one of the bed room windows when the driver, who sleeps in his house near by, heard the noise, and came out. He fired two shots at them, unfortunately missing his mark, but frightening the intruders away. Mr. and Mrs. Walton are absent in Harrisburg and the house is in charge of the children and servants, a fact which was doubtless known to the villains.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The season of Grand English Opera commences at the Opera House this evening, when the "Bohemian Girl" will be produced, with Miss Rose Hersee as prima donn. The company is one of the best ever organized, and lovers of the opera may rely on being highly entertained.

MINSTRELS.—Wednesday evening the celebrated Allen & Pottingill Sensation Minstrels will commence a brief engagement at Masonic Hall. Remember this, yo lovers of fun.

Every one uses Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, and why should they not? Nothing else of the kind made in this country can compare with it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES.** That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Also, those afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are positively invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Knowing the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficacious and permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embrace every variety and waiting rooms also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring the use of electricity, galvanism, vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, take your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, and are to be found all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (Monongahela House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for *two stamps*. w2

☞ **BATCHELOR'S HAIRDYE.**—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond Street, N. Y. fe7

NEW YORK CITY.

Female Presidential Candidate—Homicide and other Criminal Cases—Irish Indignation—Political Excitement—Another Disabled Steamer—Polygamy Question—Trade Strike, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 2, 1870.

A FEMALE CANDIDATE.

MRS. Victoria C. Woodhull, female broker, announces herself as a candidate for the Presidency. She denounces the present administration and pronounces in favor of recognizing Cuban independence.

IRISH INDIGNATION.

A Dublin dispatch states an immense indignation meeting was held last night at Rotunda. The hall as well as the street was crowded with people. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted repudiating the peace preservation bill, now under consideration in Parliament, as threatening to destroy the remnant of liberty yet remaining to the Irish people. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone and represent to him that the policy of the Government in this respect was censured by all classes and earnestly urge him to modify the bill. Resolutions were also adopted urging the repeal of the union existing between England and Ireland as the interests of both countries are antagonistic to its perpetuation.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Judge Ingraham to-day denied the application for stay of judgment in the case of the notorious emigrant swindler McDonald and sentenced him to the State prison.

Wm. C. Brandon, a diamond broker, was held for trial on a charge of having had in his possession Nos. 39 to 40 and 53 bonds of the city of Covington, and $3,000 bonds, all being a portion of the $50,000 worth of bonds and securities stolen in January, 1869, from the office of Bierworth and Ranchell.

James L. Aspinwall, druggist, has been arrested on a charge of knowingly purchasing smuggled Bay oil in large quantities. The duty on the oil is twenty-six dollars in gold per bottle.

HOMICIDE CASES.

An application was made to Judge Ingraham for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Reynolds, the murderer. Decision reserved until Monday.

The trial of Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, resulted in the inability of the jury to agree, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal on the ground of insanity. Another trial will be had in June.

NOBODY TO BLAME

The Coroner's jury on the Forty-sixth street casualty of last Sunday, by which the Donnelly family was killed, returned a verdict that no one was to blame.

COLONEL FISK, JR.

James Fisk, Jr. was elected Colonel of the Ninth Regi